



Instructions for Preparation of the

**Report of Assets and Liabilities
of U.S. Branches and Agencies
of Foreign Banks**

Reporting Form FFIEC 002

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Contents for FFIEC 002 Instructions

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Who Must Report	GEN-1
Where and When to Submit the Report	GEN-1
Submission Date	GEN-1
Scope of the Report	GEN-2
Signatures and Attestation	GEN-2
Release of Individual Branch and Agency Reports	GEN-2
Amended Reports	GEN-2
Organization of Instruction Book	GEN-3
Preparation of Information to be Reported	GEN-3
Accounting Basis	GEN-3
Applicability of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles to Regulatory Reporting Requirements	GEN-3
Accrual Basis Reporting	GEN-4
Completion of the Report Form	GEN-4
Consolidation of Subsidiaries	GEN-4
Negative Entries	GEN-4
Foreign Currency Translation	GEN-4
Rounding	GEN-4
Verification	GEN-4

Contents

LINE ITEM INSTRUCTIONS

Schedule RAL—Assets and Liabilities	RAL- 1
Schedule A—Cash and Balances Due from Depository Institutions	A- 1
Schedule C—Loans	C- 1
Part I. Loans and Leases	C- 1
Part II. Loans to Small Businesses and Small Farms	C-12
Schedule E—Deposit Liabilities and Credit Balances	E- 1
Schedule K—Quarterly Averages	K- 1
Schedule L—Off-Balance Sheet Items	L- 1
Schedule M—Due From/Due To Related Institutions in the U.S. and in Foreign Countries ..	M- 1
Schedule N—Past Due, Nonaccrual, and Restructured Loans	N- 1
Schedule O—Other Data for Deposit Insurance Assessments	O- 1
Schedule P—Other Borrowed Money	P- 1

Contents

GLOSSARY

Accounting Errors, Corrections of	GL- 1
Accounting Principles, Changes in	GL- 1
Accretion of Discount on Securities	GL- 1
Accrual of Loss Contingencies	GL- 1
Allowance for Loan Losses	GL- 1
Amortization of Premiums on Securities	GL- 2
Bankers Acceptances	GL- 2
Banks, U.S. and Foreign	GL- 6
Brokered Deposits	GL- 7
Broker's Security Draft	GL- 7
Commercial Paper	GL- 7
Commodity or Bill-of-Lading Draft	GL- 7
Credit Balances	GL- 8
Custody Account	GL- 8
Depository Institutions in the U.S.	GL- 8
Deposits	GL- 8
Derivative Contracts	GL-15
Domicile	GL-20
Due Bills	GL-21
Edge and Agreement Corporation	GL-21
Extinguishments of Liabilities	GL-21
Fails	GL-21
Federal Funds Transactions	GL-21
Federally-Sponsored Lending Agency	GL-22
Foreign Currency Transactions	GL-22
Foreign Governments and Official Institutions	GL-22
Hypothecated Deposit	GL-23
Internal-Use Computer Software	GL-23
International Banking Facility (IBF)	GL-24
Lease Accounting	GL-24
Letter of Credit	GL-25
Loan	GL-26
Loans Secured by Real Estate	GL-27
Market Value of Securities	GL-27
Nonaccrual of Interest	GL-27
Offsetting	GL-28

Contents

Overdraft	GL-29
Pass-through Reserve Balances	GL-29
Placements	GL-30
Premiums and Discounts	GL-30
Reciprocal Balances	GL-31
Related Institutions	GL-31
Repurchase/Resale Agreements	GL-31
Securities Activities	GL-33
Securities Borrowing/Lending Transactions	GL-34
Shell Branches	GL-35
Short Position	GL-35
Suspense Accounts	GL-35
Syndications	GL-35
Trade Date and Settlement Date Accounting	GL-36
Trading Account	GL-36
Transactions with Related Institutions	GL-37
Transfers of Financial Assets	GL-37
U.S. Territories and Possessions	GL-40
Valuation Allowance	GL-40
When-Issued Securities Transactions	GL-40

APPENDIX

List of the Address and Telephone Number for Each Federal Reserve Bank	AP- 1
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Instructions for Preparation of the Report of Assets and Liabilities of U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks

General Instructions

Who Must Report

Pursuant to the supervisory responsibilities assigned to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation by the International Banking Act (IBA) of 1978, every U.S. branch and agency of a foreign bank as defined in the Act is required to file each quarter the report entitled "Report of Assets and Liabilities of U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks" (FFIEC 002), including its supporting schedules (except for Schedule O, "Other Data for Deposit Insurance Assessments," and Part II in Schedule C, "Loans to Small Businesses and Small Farms," which only branches whose deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) are required to complete and submit as part of the FFIEC 002 report).

The "U.S. branches and agencies" required to report under the Act are foreign banks' branches and agencies that are organized under the laws of the 50 states of the United States and the District of Columbia, where "Foreign banks" are those companies organized under the laws of a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or a U.S. territory or possession that engage in the business of banking. Each U.S. branch or agency, whether state-chartered or federally-licensed, must submit the report for itself.

Where and When to Submit the Report

The Federal Reserve acts as the collecting and processing agent of this report for the federal supervisory authorities. The original and two copies of the completed report shall be submitted each quarter to the Federal Reserve Bank in whose district the reporting branch or agency is located. Reporting institutions are required to submit the report quarterly, normally as of the last calendar

day each quarter. The supervisory agencies reserve the right to call for the information as of another date at their option. Reporting institutions that wish to submit the report electronically should contact the appropriate district Federal Reserve Bank for specific instructions.

Submission Date

The term "submission date" is defined as the date by which a completed original report must be received by the appropriate district Federal Reserve Bank. Reports must be received no more than 30 days after the report date (subject to the timely filing provisions set forth in the following paragraph). For example, the December 31 report must be received by January 30. Earlier submission would aid the Federal Reserve in reviewing and processing the reports and is encouraged.

The filing of a branch or agency's completed report will be considered timely, regardless of when the reports are received by the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank, if these reports are mailed first class and postmarked no later than the third calendar day preceding the submission deadline. In the absence of a postmark, a branch or agency whose completed report is received late may be called upon to provide proof of timely mailing. A "Certificate of Mailing" (U.S. Postal Service Form 3817) may be used to provide such proof. If an overnight delivery service is used, entry of the completed original report into the delivery system on the day before the submission deadline will constitute timely submission. In addition, the hand delivery of the completed original report on or before the submission deadline to the location to which the report would otherwise be mailed is an acceptable alternative to mailing the report. Branches or agencies that are unable to obtain the required officer signature on their completed original report in sufficient time to file these reports so that they are received by the submission deadline may contact the district Federal

Reserve Bank to which they mail their original report to arrange for the timely submission of their report data and the subsequent filing of their signed report.

If the submission deadline falls on a weekend or holiday, the report must be received by 5:00 P.M. on the first business day after the Saturday, Sunday, or holiday. Any report received after 5:00 P.M. on the first business day after the Saturday, Sunday, or holiday deadline will be considered late unless it has been postmarked three calendar days prior to the original Saturday, Sunday, or holiday submission deadline (original deadline), or the institution has a record of sending the report by overnight service one day prior to the original deadline.

Scope of the Report

The report asks for data on the entire operation of the branch or agency including its International Banking Facility (“IBF”) if it has one, and also asks for separate data on the IBF only.

In general, each U.S. branch or agency of a given foreign bank is required to file a separate report. No consolidation of statements for multiple branches and agencies of a given foreign bank is permitted, except that a foreign bank may submit to the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank a request to consolidate reports for two or more offices, provided that (1) the offices are located in the same city or metropolitan area and are in the same state and Federal Reserve district, and (2) the consolidated report does not combine agencies with branches or insured branches with uninsured branches.

Assets held in or administered by the reporting institution’s trust department shall not be included in this report except, as specifically provided in the detailed instructions to Schedule E, when trust funds are deposited by the trust department in the commercial or some other department of the reporting branch or agency. Similarly, securities held in custody or in safekeeping for customers shall not be included in this report. However, funds held by the reporting institution in safekeeping for customers, except those held in the reporting institution’s own trust department, are included (and must be reported in Schedule E—“Deposit Liabilities and Credit Balances”).

Signatures and Attestation

The original of the report shall be manually signed on the

cover sheet of the submitted report, in the manner indicated on the cover sheet, by a duly authorized officer of the reporting institution. The title of the signing officer shall also be shown. The correctness of the submitted report shall be attested by the signature of the senior executive official of the reporting institution, who may or may not be the same officer who signed the report. Signatures need not be notarized. All copies shall bear the same signatures as on the original, but these signatures may be facsimiles or photocopies.

Release of Individual Branch and Agency Reports

This report and all its schedules submitted by each reporting branch or agency will be made available to the public upon request, except for:

- (1) Schedule M—“Due from/Due to Related Institutions in the U.S. and in Foreign Countries,” and
- (2) Schedule N—“Past Due, Nonaccrual, and Renegotiated Loans,”

both of which are considered to be confidential by the federal supervisory authorities. The reports are made available in their entirety to the relevant state supervisory authorities.

Amended Reports

The primary federal supervisory authority of a branch or agency may require the filing of amended reports if reports as previously submitted contain significant errors in how the reporting branch or agency classified or categorized items in the reports, i.e., on what line of the report an item has been reported.

When dealing with the recognition and measurement of events and transactions in the Report of Assets and Liabilities of U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks, amended reports may be required if a branch’s or agency’s primary federal supervisory authority or the Federal Reserve Bank to which the branch or agency submits its reports determines that the reports as previously submitted contain errors that are material for the reporting branch or agency. Materiality is a qualitative characteristic of accounting information which is defined in FASB Concepts Statement No. 2 as “the magnitude of an omission or misstatement of accounting information that, in the light of surrounding circumstances, makes it

probable that the judgment of a reasonable person relying on the information would have been changed or influenced by the omission or misstatement.”

Organization of Instruction Book

This instruction book is organized into three sections:

- (1) The General Instructions, which describe the overall reporting requirements.
- (2) The line item instructions for each schedule.
- (3) The Glossary, which presents—in alphabetical order—definitions and discussions of accounting issues and of other topics that require more extensive treatment than is practical to include in the line item instructions or that are relevant to several line items or to the overall preparation of the report. The Glossary is not, and is not intended to be, a comprehensive discussion of the principles of bank accounting.

No one of these sections of the Instruction Book gives the complete instructions for completing all the items on the report. Thus, in determining the required treatment of particular transactions or portfolio items, or in determining the definitions and scope of the various items, the General Instructions, the line item instructions, and the Glossary (all of which are extensively cross-referenced) must be used jointly.

Preparation of Information to be Reported

U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks are required to prepare and file the report in accordance with these instructions. Questions on, and requests for interpretations of, matters appearing in any part of these instructions should be addressed to the Federal Reserve Bank to which the reports are submitted.

Successive reports from a given branch or agency shall be prepared in a consistent manner.

The financial records of the reporting branch or agency shall be maintained in such a manner and scope as to ensure that this report can be prepared and filed in accordance with these instructions and reflects a fair presentation of the financial condition and results of operations. Branches and agencies should retain work papers and other records used in the preparation of the report until the next examination by their federal regulator.

Transactions with related depository institutions are treated differently in this report from transactions with nonrelated institutions. For descriptions of what constitutes, for purposes of this report, a related institution and of the different reporting treatments required for transactions with related and nonrelated institutions, see the Glossary entries, “related institutions” and “transactions with related institutions.”

Accounting Basis

Applicability of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles to Regulatory Reporting Requirements: For recognition and measurement purposes, the regulatory reporting requirements applicable to the Report of Assets and Liabilities of U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks shall conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). When reporting events and transactions not covered in principle by the instructions for the Report of Assets and Liabilities of U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks or authoritative GAAP standards, branches and agencies are encouraged to discuss the event or transaction with their primary federal supervisory authority or with the Federal Reserve Bank to which their reports are submitted.

Regardless of whether a branch or agency discusses a reporting issue with its supervisory authority or the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank, when the supervisory authority’s or the Federal Reserve Bank’s interpretation of how GAAP should be applied to a specified event or transaction (or series of related events or transactions) differs from the branch’s or agency’s interpretation, the supervisory authority or Federal Reserve Bank may require the branch or agency to reflect the event(s) or transaction(s) in its Report of Assets and Liabilities of U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks in accordance with the supervisory authority’s or Federal Reserve Bank’s interpretation and to amend previously submitted reports.

The instructions for the Report of Assets and Liabilities of U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks contain certain specific reporting guidance that falls within the range of acceptable practice under GAAP. These instructions have been adopted to achieve safety and soundness and other public policy objectives and to ensure comparability. Should the need arise in the future, other specific reporting guidance that falls within the range of GAAP may be issued. For example, the Glossary entry for

“Nonaccrual of Interest” includes specific reporting guidance that is within the range of GAAP.

There may be areas in which a branch or agency wishes more technical detail on the application of accounting standards and procedures to the requirements of these instructions. Such information may often be found in the appropriate entries in the Glossary section of these instructions or, in more detail, in the GAAP standards. Selected sections of the GAAP standards are referenced in the instructions where appropriate. The accounting entries in the Glossary are intended to serve as an aid in specific reporting situations rather than as a comprehensive statement on branch and agency accounting.

Accrual Basis Reporting: Consistent with GAAP, all U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks shall prepare all schedules of this report on an accrual basis. Particular accounts may be reported on a cash basis if the results would not differ significantly from those obtained using an accrual basis (except that income from installment loans, amortization of premiums paid on investment securities, and depreciation on premises and fixed assets must always be reflected in the report on an accrual basis).

Completion of the Report Form

The reports are to be submitted on the report forms provided each quarter. Prior to or immediately following the end of each quarter, each reporting institution will be furnished with copies of the reporting form. Since, from time to time, there may be minor changes in the report form, forms from previous quarters should not be used.

Accounts and transactions shall be reported in the appropriate items on the reporting form as specified in the instructions. No caption on the report form shall be changed in any way.

No items are to be left blank. An entry must be made for each item, i.e., an amount, a zero, the word “none,” or “N/A.” The only exception to this rule applies to reporting institutions that do *not* have an IBF or are *not* insured by the FDIC. If the reporting institution does *not* have an IBF, then column B in Schedules RAL, A, C (Part I), and P; column D in Schedule E; and Part II in Schedule M are to be left blank. For those institutions that are *not* insured by the FDIC, Schedule O and Part II in Schedule C are to be left blank.

Consolidation of Subsidiaries: To the extent required by GAAP, a U.S. branch or agency should consolidate all entities in which it maintains a controlling financial ownership interest, e.g., a direct or indirect ownership interest of more than 50 percent of an entity’s outstanding voting shares. Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries should be reported in Schedule RAL, item 1(h), “Other assets,” using the equity method of accounting.

Negative Entries: Negative entries are *not* permitted for any item in any schedule of the report except where explicitly called for in Schedule M.

Foreign Currency Translation: The amounts entered in the report shall be stated in U.S. dollars. Transactions or balances denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar shall be converted to U.S. dollar equivalents prior to their incorporation in the report.

Rounding: For purposes of this report, all figures are to be rounded to the nearest thousand U.S. dollars. Rounding may result in details not adding to their stated totals. The only permissible difference between totals and the sums of their components are those attributable to the mechanics of rounding. In Schedule RAL Assets and Liabilities, “Total assets,” item 3, and “Total liabilities,” item 6, *which must be equal*, must be derived from unrounded numbers and then rounded in order to ensure that these two items are equal as reported.

Verification: All addition and subtraction should be double-checked before reports are submitted. Totals and subtotals in supporting schedules should be crosschecked to corresponding items elsewhere in the report. Before a report is submitted, all amounts should be compared with the corresponding amounts in the previous report. If there are any unusual changes from the previous report, a brief explanation of the changes should be attached to the report.

All reports must be made out clearly and distinctly by typewriter or in ink. Reports completed in pencil are not acceptable. Computer printouts are acceptable provided that they are identical in size, format, and detail, including *all* item and column captions, to the printed form distributed each quarter by the Federal Reserve and provided that they meet the legibility and other specifications set by the Federal Reserve. Copies must be legible and preferably should be photocopies. If carbon copies are submitted, they must be legible, and care must be taken to ensure that the figures entered on the carbons appear on the correct lines.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE

FFIEC 002

Schedule RAL—Assets and Liabilities

General Instructions

Detailed definitions of certain asset and liability items will be found in the instructions pertaining to the schedules referred to under those items. Transactions with related depository institutions (as defined in the General Instructions) are to be reflected only in the items “Net due from/net due to related depository institutions” (item 2 or 5) and are excluded from the other individual items of this schedule.

The amounts reported in column A are for the reporting branch or agency *including* its own IBF, and those reported in column B are for the reporting branch or agency’s IBF only. The shading out of certain lines in column B reflects the fact that IBFs are restricted in the types of assets and liabilities they can carry. Unless otherwise specified, the item instructions pertain to both the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF, and the IBF only. At times the instructions may discuss assets that are permissible for the branch or agency but not for the IBF. Report in the IBF column only those permissible IBF assets. If the reporting branch or agency has *no* IBF, *no* amounts are to be reported in column B.

Item Instructions

The line item instructions should be read in conjunction with the Glossary and other sections of these instructions.

ASSETS

Item 1 Claims on nonrelated parties.

Item 1(a) Cash and balances due from depository institutions.

Report the amount from Schedule A, item 6, “Total,” as appropriate. For a discussion of interbank placements, refer to the Glossary entry, “placements.”

Items 1(b) and 1(c) Securities.

U.S. Government securities and other securities (that are not held in trading 1(c) accounts) are to be reported separately in items 1(b) and 1(c), respectively. Held-to-maturity securities are to be reported at amortized cost in items 1(b) and 1(c). (Amortized cost is the purchase price of a debt security adjusted for amortization of premium or accretion of discount if the debt security was purchased at other than par or face value.) Available-for-sale debt securities are to be reported at fair (market) value in items 1(b) and 1(c). Equity securities with readily determinable fair values are to be reported at fair (market) value in item 1(c). Equity securities that do not have readily determinable fair values are to be reported at historical cost in item 1(c).

Exclude from items 1(b) and 1(c) securities held in trading accounts (report such securities in Schedule RAL, item 1(f)).

The preferred method for reporting security holdings is on the basis of trade date accounting. However, if the reported amounts under settlement date accounting would not be materially different from those under trade date accounting, settlement date accounting is acceptable. Whichever method is selected should be used consistently, unless the branch or agency has selected settlement date accounting and subsequently decides to change to the preferred trade date accounting method. For a discussion of this topic, refer to the Glossary entry, “trade date and settlement date accounting.”

For purposes of this report, the following events and transactions affect the amounts to be reported for the branch or agency’s holdings of securities in the manner indicated below:

A. Purchases of securities under agreements to resell and sales of securities under agreements to repurchase: These transactions are not to be treated as

purchases or sales of securities but as lending or borrowing (i.e., financing) transactions collateralized by these securities if the agreements meet the criteria for a borrowing set forth in FASB Statement No. 125, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities." Purchases of securities under agreements to resell that meet the criteria for a borrowing are to be reported in Asset item 1(d). Sales of securities under agreements to repurchase that meet the criteria for a borrowing are to be reported in Liability item 4(b).

- B. Pooled securities in which the reporting institution purchases or sells participations: Similarly, these transactions are not to be treated as purchases or sales of the securities in the pool but as lending or borrowing (i.e., financing) transactions collateralized by the pooled securities if the participation agreements meet the criteria for a borrowing set forth in FASB Statement No. 125. The proceeds of the sale of participations that meet the criteria for a borrowing are to be reported as securities sold under agreements to repurchase in Liability item 4(b). Reporting institutions that buy participations in pooled securities that meet the criteria for a borrowing are to report the participations as securities purchased under agreements to resell in Asset item 1(d).
- C. Pledged securities: Pledged securities that have not been transferred to the secured party should continue to be included in the pledging institution's holdings of securities that are reported in Asset items 1(b) or 1(c), as appropriate. If the reporting institution has transferred pledged securities to the secured party, the reporting institution should account for the pledged securities in accordance with FASB Statement No. 125.
- D. Securities borrowed and lent: Securities borrowed and lent shall be reported as an asset of either the borrowing or lending institution in accordance with FASB Statement No. 125.
- E. Short sales of securities: These sales are not to be netted against securities held. Rather, the reporting branch or agency's liability to others to deliver securities sold short (other than the liability represented by due bills) is to be reported in Liability item 4(e), "Trading liabilities." The rights to receive payment from such a sale of securities shall be reported in Asset item 1(g), "Other assets (including other claims

on nonrelated parties)." For institutions that issue due bills representing obligations to deliver securities, such due bills are to be reported as borrowings in Liability item 4(c), "Other borrowed money," and in Schedule P, as appropriate.

- F. Futures, forward, and option contracts: Contracts to buy or sell in the future are to be reported as off-balance sheet items in Schedule L, item 9. Only if a futures, forward, or option contract is exercised and an actual transfer of securities occurs, should the effects of the acquisition or disposal of the securities be reflected in the appropriate items of Schedule RAL.

For further information, see the Glossary entries for "transfers of financial assets," "repurchase/resale agreements," "securities borrowing/lending transactions," and "derivative contracts."

Item 1(b)(1) U.S. Treasury securities.

Report the appropriate value of all U.S. Treasury securities not held for trading. Include all bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes, and bonds, including those issued under the Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (STRIPS) program and those that are "inflation-indexed."

Exclude all obligations of U.S. Government agencies and corporations. Also exclude detached Treasury security coupons and ex-coupon Treasury securities held as the result of either their purchase or the branch or agency's stripping of such securities and Treasury receipts such as CATS, TIGRs, COUGARs, LIONs, and ETRs (report in item 1(c)).

Item 1(b)(2) U.S. Government agency and corporation obligations.

Report the appropriate value of all obligations of U.S. Government agencies and corporations, including bonds, notes, debentures, and loans, not held for trading. *Exclude* *loans* to the Export-Import Bank and federally-sponsored lending agencies which are to be reported in Asset item 1(e), "Loans," and in Schedule C, part I, item 8, "All other loans."

Include the following transactions as obligations of U.S. Government agencies and corporations:

- (1) Holdings of certificates of participation in pools

FFIEC 002

of residential mortgages issued or guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC).

- (2) Participation certificates issued by the Export-Import Bank and General Services Administration.
- (3) Bonds issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation that are collateralized by residential mortgages.
- (4) Notes insured by the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) and instruments (certificates of beneficial ownership and insured note insurance contracts) representing an interest in FmHA-insured notes. Such notes and instruments are backed by loans made, serviced, and collected by the Farmers Home Administration. All these notes were issued prior to January 1, 1975.

The following is a partial listing of the U.S. Government agencies and corporations whose obligations are to be included in this item:

- (1) Banks for Cooperatives
 - (2) Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im Bank)
 - (3) Federal Farm Credit Banks
 - (4) Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBs)
 - (5) Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC or Freddie Mac)
 - (6) Federal Housing Administration (FHA)
 - (7) Federal Intermediate Credit Banks (FICBs)
 - (8) Federal Land Banks (FLBs)
 - (9) Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA or Fannie Mae)
 - (10) Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA or Ginnie Mae)
 - (11) Maritime Administration
 - (12) Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC)
 - (13) Small Business Administration (SBA)
 - (14) Student Loan Marketing Association (SLMA or Sallie Mae)
 - (15) Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
 - (16) U.S. Postal Service
- Exclude* from this item:
- (1) Participation certificates issued by a Federal Intermediate Credit Bank (report in item 1(c)(2), "All other" bonds, notes, debentures, and corporate stock).
 - (2) Loans to farmers guaranteed by the Farmers Home Administration or by the Small Business Administration that are extended, serviced, and collected by any party other than FmHA or SBA (report in item 1(e) and Schedule C).
 - (3) Loans to business enterprises guaranteed by the Small Business Administration (report in item 1(e) and in Schedule C, part I, item 4, "Commercial and industrial loans").
 - (4) Securities of international agencies such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), Inter-American Development Bank, and Asian Development Bank (report in item 1(c), "Other bonds, notes, debentures, and corporate stock").
 - (5) Capital stock of the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Student Loan Marketing Association (report in item 1(c)).
 - (6) Detached federal agency security coupons and ex-coupon federal agency securities held as the result of either their purchase or the branch or agency's stripping of such securities (report in item 1(c)).

Item 1(c) Other bonds, notes, debentures, and corporate stock (including state and local securities):

Item 1(c)(1) Securities of foreign governments and official institutions.

Report the appropriate value of all securities of foreign governments and official institutions, including securities of international agencies such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), Inter-American Development Bank, and Asian Development Bank. For further information, refer to the Glossary entry for "foreign governments and official institutions."

FFIEC 002

Item 1(c)(2) All other.

Report the appropriate value of all bonds, notes, debentures, commercial paper, and corporate stock not held for trading that cannot properly be reported in items 1(b) and 1(c)(1) above, including:

- (1) securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the U.S. (including industrial development bonds the branch or agency reports as securities for other financial reporting purposes, as described more fully in Schedule C, part I, item 8),
- (2) obligations of business corporations,
- (3) certificates of participation issued by a Federal Intermediate Credit Bank,
- (4) certificates of participation in pools of residential mortgages issued by others that are not guaranteed by the U.S. Government,
- (5) detached U.S. Government security coupons and ex-coupon U.S. Government securities held as a result of either their purchase or the branch or agency's stripping of such securities and Treasury receipts such as CATS, TIGRs, COUGARs, LIONs, and ETRs,
- (6) corporate stock,
- (7) capital stock of the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Student Loan Marketing Association, and
- (8) equipment trust certificates.

Exclude from this item:

- (1) Holdings of bankers acceptances and certificates of deposit, which are not classified as securities for purposes of this report. When held for trading purposes, such assets are to be reported in Asset item 1(f). Holdings of bankers acceptances not held for trading purposes are to be reported as loans in Asset item 1(e) and in Schedule C. Holdings of certificates of deposit not held for trading purposes are to be reported as balances due from depository institutions in Asset item 1(a) and in Schedule A.
- (2) All loans (including overdrafts) and lease financing receivables of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. (report in Asset item 1(e) and in Schedule C).
- (3) Industrial development bonds that are not rated by a

nationally-recognized rating service (report in Asset item 1(e) and in Schedule C, part I, item 8).

NOTE: For the IBF column (column B), report only the dollar amount of the IBF's holdings of notes, bonds, debentures, and equity securities issued by non-U.S. addressees, other than related depository institutions. This amount is also included in the amount reported in column A. Include obligations that are purchased directly from the issuers of the equity or debt securities—that is, from foreign governments and official institutions and from private non-U.S. addressees. In addition, *any* securities acquired as the result of defaulted loans should be included in this item.

Item 1(d) Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell.

Report the dollar amount outstanding of funds lent to all institutions, other than related depository institutions, in the form of:

- (1) immediately available funds under agreements or contracts that mature in one business day or roll over under a continuing contract, regardless of the nature of the transaction or the collateral involved (i.e., whether unsecured, secured, or involving a resale agreement in securities, loans, or any other instruments);
- (2) other securities resale agreements that mature in more than one business day, other than securities purchased under resale (reverse repurchase) agreements to maturity; and
- (3) purchases of participations in pools of securities that mature in more than one business day.

Report all such assets gross; do *not* net these assets against federal funds purchased or securities sold under agreements to repurchase. See the Glossary entries for “federal funds transactions,” “repurchase/resale agreements,” and “placements.”

Exclude from this item:

- (1) Sales of so-called “term federal funds” (i.e., sales of immediately available funds that have a contractual maturity and mature in more than one business day other than security resale agreements). Report in item 1(e) and in Schedule C, part I, item 2.
- (2) Due bills representing purchases of securities or

other assets that have not yet been delivered and similar instruments, whether collateralized or uncollateralized (report in item 1(e) and in Schedule C as a loan to the issuer of the due bill). See the Glossary entry for “due bills.”

- (3) Resale agreements that mature in more than one business day involving assets other than securities (report in item 1(e) and in Schedule C as appropriate).
- (4) So-called “yield maintenance dollar repurchase agreements” (report as a purchase or sale of securities). See the Glossary entry for “repurchase/resale agreements.”

Item 1(d)(1) With U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks.

In column A report federal funds and securities transactions (as defined above) with *nonrelated* U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks (including their IBFs) which are doing business in any one of the 50 states of the U.S., the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. territories and possessions. For purposes of this schedule, the term “U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks” covers:

- (1) the U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks;
- (2) the U.S. branches and agencies of foreign official banking institutions, including central banks, nationalized banks, and other banking institutions owned by foreign governments; and
- (3) investment companies that are chartered under Article XII of the New York State banking law and that are majority-owned by one or more nonrelated foreign banks.

NOTE: IBFs are to report in column B federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell with IBFs of nonrelated U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks and with nonrelated U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks located in Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories and possessions.

Item 1(d)(2) With other commercial banks in the U.S.

Report all federal funds and securities transactions (as defined above) with the following U.S. offices of banking

institutions domiciled in any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and U.S. territories and possessions:

- (1) national banks;
- (2) state-chartered commercial banks;
- (3) trust companies that perform a commercial banking business;
- (4) industrial banks;
- (5) private or unincorporated banks;
- (6) International Banking Facilities (IBFs) of U.S. banking institutions; and
- (7) Edge and Agreement corporations.

NOTE: For purposes of the reporting branch or agency’s IBF, other commercial banks in the U.S. include:

- (1) IBFs of all nonrelated banking institutions other than IBFs of U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks; and
- (2) nonrelated U.S. and foreign banks domiciled in Puerto Rico and in the U.S. territories and possessions.

Item 1(d)(3) With others.

In column A, report federal funds and securities transactions (as defined above) with *nonrelated* institutions not covered in items 1(d)(1) and 1(d)(2), such as other financial institutions, state and local governments, agencies of the U.S. Government, banks in foreign countries (including branches and subsidiaries of U.S. banks), and any other *nonrelated* institution or organization located in the U.S. or abroad.

NOTE: In the IBF column, report federal funds and securities transactions with:

- (1) persons or other nonbank entities domiciled in Puerto Rico or in the U.S. territories and possessions;
- (2) persons or entities, including banks, domiciled in foreign countries; and
- (3) IBFs of all nonrelated depository institutions other than commercial banks.

Item 1(e) Loans, net of unearned income.

Report in the appropriate columns the amounts from

Schedule C, part I, item 11, columns A and B. For a detailed description of loans, see the discussion in the introduction to Schedule C.

Item 1(f) Trading assets.

Report the value of all assets held for trading by the reporting branch or agency. All assets held for trading are to be reported consistently at market value or the lower of cost or market value. See the Glossary entry for “trading account” for further information.

Trading assets include but are not limited to:

- (1) U.S. Treasury securities;
- (2) U.S. Government agency and corporation obligations;
- (3) securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the U.S.
- (4) other bonds, notes, and debentures;
- (5) certificates of deposit;
- (6) commercial paper; and
- (7) bankers acceptances.

Trading assets also include the amount of revaluation gains (i.e., assets) from the “marking to market” of off-balance sheet interest rate, foreign exchange, equity, and commodity and other contracts held for trading purposes. Revaluation gains and losses (i.e., assets and liabilities) from the “marking to market” (or the “lower of cost or market”) of the reporting branch or agency’s off-balance sheet interest rate, foreign exchange, equity, and commodity and other contracts with the same counterparty that meet the criteria for a valid right of setoff contained in FASB Interpretation No. 39 (e.g., these contracts subject to a qualifying master netting agreement) may be reported on a net basis using this item and Schedule RAL, item 4(e), “Trading liabilities,” as appropriate.

Do *not* include in this item the carrying value of any securities that are available for sale or any loans or leases that are held for sale. Available-for-sale securities should be reported in Schedule RAL, item 1(b) or 1(c), and in Schedule RAL, Memorandum items 3 and 4. Loans and leases that are held for sale should be reported in Schedule RAL, item 1(e), and in Schedule C.

Item 1(g) Customers’ liability to this branch or agency on acceptances outstanding.

Include the liability to the reporting institution of its customers on drafts and bills of exchange that have been accepted by the reporting institution, or its agents, and that are outstanding (that is, not held by the reporting branch or agency) on the date of the report. Amounts reportable in Liability item 4(d), “Branch or agency liability on acceptances executed and outstanding” cannot be netted against this item or vice versa. Similarly, participations in acceptances—regardless of form or terminology—cannot be netted from this item. For further information, see the Glossary entry for “bankers acceptances.”

Items 1(g)(1) and 1(g)(2) U.S. addressees (domicile), and Non-U.S. addressees (domicile).

Report in the appropriate subitem the liability to this branch or agency on acceptances outstanding of customers with U.S. addresses, i.e., domiciled in the United States, and those of customers with non-U.S. addresses, i.e., domiciled in foreign countries. For a definition of U.S. domicile and foreign (non-U.S.) domicile, see “domicile” in the Glossary.

NOTE: The breakdown is by the domicile of the reporting institution’s customer liable for payment of the underlying draft or bill of exchange and not by the domicile of the holder of the acceptance.

Item 1(h) Other assets (including other claims on nonrelated parties).

Report the total of all other claims on related nondepository and nonrelated parties, and other assets, which cannot properly be reported in Asset items 1(a) through 1(g) of this schedule.

Some of the assets to be reported in this item include:

- (1) Income earned or accrued but not collected on loans, securities, and other interest-bearing assets.
- (2) Prepaid expenses (i.e., those applicable as a charge against operations in future periods).
- (3) Accrued interest on securities purchased.
- (4) Cash items not conforming to the definition of “Cash items in process of collection” found in the instructions to Schedule A, item 1.

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- (5) Credit or debit card sales slips in process of collection until the reporting branch or agency has been notified that it has been given credit (thereafter report in Schedule A, item 3 or 4, as appropriate).
 - (6) The current amount outstanding of margin accounts placed with brokers or others in connection with the purchase or sale of futures contracts (see the Glossary entry for “derivative contracts” for further information).
 - (7) Purchased computer software, net of accumulated amortization.
 - (8) Bullion (e.g., gold or silver).
 - (9) Original art objects, including paintings, antique objects, and similar valuable decorative articles (report at cost).
 - (10) Cash surrender value of life insurance policies for which the branch or agency is the beneficiary.
 - (11) The book value, less accumulated depreciation or amortization, of all premises, equipment, furniture and fixtures. Any method of depreciation conforming to acceptable accounting principles may be used. Do *not* deduct mortgages or other liens on such property (report in Liability item 4(f)).
- Include:*
- (a) Premises that are actually owned by the reporting institution and that are entirely or partly occupied (or are to be occupied, if under construction) by the reporting institution.
 - (b) Leasehold improvements, vaults, and fixed machinery and equipment.
 - (c) Remodeling costs to existing premises, real estate acquired and intended to be used for future expansion, and parking lots, whether adjoining or not adjoining the reporting institution’s premises, that are owned by the reporting institution and that are used by its customers or employees.
 - (d) All furniture, fixtures and movable equipment.
 - (e) The amounts assigned to leases acquired in purchase and assumption transactions.
 - (f) The amount of stocks and bonds that indirectly represent premises, equipment, furniture or fixtures.
 - (g) The amount of capital lease property (with the reporting institution as lessee)—premises, furniture, fixtures, and equipment. See the discussion of “accounting with branch or agency as lessee” contained in the “lease accounting” section of the Glossary.
- (12) Automobiles, boats, equipment, appliances, real estate and similar property eposessed or otherwise acquired for debts previously contracted, even if the branch or agency has not yet received title to the property.
 - (13) All real estate owned other than premises and foreclosed real estate, net of accumulated depreciation and other reserves and allowances, if any. Foreclosed real estate includes real estate acquired in any manner for debts previously contracted and real estate collateral underlying a loan when the branch or agency has obtained physical possession of the collateral, regardless of whether formal foreclosure proceedings have been instituted against the borrower.
- NOTE:* Foreclosed real estate received in full or partial satisfaction of a loan should be recorded at the fair value less cost to sell of the property at the time of foreclosure. This amount becomes the “cost” of the foreclosed real estate. When foreclosed real estate is received in full satisfaction of a loan, the amount, if any, by which the recorded amount of the loan exceeds the fair value less cost to sell of the property is a loss which must be recognized at the time of foreclosure. The amount of any senior debt (principal and interest) (to a nonrelated party) to which foreclosed real estate is subject at the time of foreclosure must be reported as a liability in Schedule RAL, item 4(f), “Other liabilities (to nonrelated parties).”
- (14) Customers’ liability for deferred payment letters of credit.
 - (15) Balances due from and loans to closed or liquidating banks or other depository institutions.
 - (16) The right to receive payment from the short sales

of securities. (See also the instructions to Schedule RAL, item 4(f).)

- (17) All other assets not specifically mentioned herein nor in Asset items 1(a) through 1(g), such as items temporarily held in suspense accounts. See the entry for “suspense accounts” in the Glossary.

Exclude the following from this item:

- (1) All assets due from or claims upon related depository institutions which are to be reflected in “Net due from” (item 2) or “Net due to” (item 5) depending upon the overall due from/to position of the reporting branch or agency vis-à-vis its related depository institutions.
- (2) Holdings of bills representing purchases of securities or other assets that have not yet been delivered. Such holdings are to be reported in Loans, item 1(e).

Item 1(i) Total claims on nonrelated parties.

Report in this item the sum of items 1(a) through 1(h).

Item 2 Net due from related depository institutions.

All balances and positions due from and due to the head office and related depository institutions should be reported as a single net amount. If that single net amount is a net due from, it should be entered in this item; if the single net amount is a net due to, it should be entered in Liability item 5. (Thus, there should be a positive amount reported in *either* item 2 or item 5, but not in both items, and neither item should show negative amounts.) The positions reported in item 2 or 5 should reflect all balances due from and due to the head office and related depository institutions wherever located including unremitted profits, any statutory or regulatory capital requirement, and any reserve accounts. If a reporting branch or agency (including its IBF) maintains a general allowance for possible loan losses at the office level, that account should not be netted against loans in this schedule and thus will be reflected in item 2(a) or 5(a), depending on the net overall due from/due to position. Also, the amount for allowances for possible loan losses should be reported in Schedule M, part IV, item 1.

Item 2(a) For the reporting branch or agency including its IBF.

Report the net balances due from the head office and other related depository institutions of the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF. This balance is calculated by subtracting item 1(i), column A, “Total claims on nonrelated parties,” from item 4(g), column A, “Total liabilities to nonrelated parties,” if item 4(g) is greater than item 1(i); otherwise, enter zero in this item.

Item 2(b) For the IBF of the reporting branch or agency.

Report the net balances due from the establishing entity, head office, and other related depository institutions of the IBF of the reporting branch or agency. This balance is calculated by subtracting item 1(i), column B, from item 4(g), column B, if item 4(g) is greater than item 1(i); otherwise, enter zero in this item.

Item 3 Total assets.

Report the sum of items 1(i) and 2(a), for item 3, column A. For column B, item 3, report the sum of items 1(i) and 2(b). These items must equal item 6, column A or B, as appropriate, “Total liabilities.”

NOTE: Because of the structure of this schedule and the separate identification in item 2(b) and 5(b) of the net due from or due to position of the reporting branch or agency’s IBF (if any) vis-à-vis its establishing entity, head office, and other related depository institutions, total assets of the IBF only, as reported in column B, item 3, may not be a component of total assets of the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF, as reported in column A, item 3. However, the total of IBF claims on unrelated parties or related nondepository institutions as reported in item 1(i), column B, *is* a component of item 1(i), column A.

LIABILITIES

Item 4(a) Total deposits and credit balances.

Report in column A the sum of the amounts reported in Schedule E, item 7, columns A, C, and D. Report in column B the amount reported in Schedule E, item 7, column D. Detailed definitions of deposit items are to be found in the instructions for Schedule E.

Item 4(b) Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

Report the dollar amount outstanding of funds borrowed by the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF, from all institutions, other than related depository institutions, in the form of:

- (1) immediately available funds under agreements or contracts that mature in one business day or roll over under a continuing contract, regardless of the nature of the transaction or the collateral involved (i.e., whether unsecured, secured, or involving a repurchase agreement in securities, loans, or any other instruments);
- (2) other securities repurchase agreements that mature in more than one business day, other than securities sold under repurchase agreements to maturity; and
- (3) sales of participations in pools of securities that mature in more than one business day.

Report all such liabilities gross; do *not* net these liabilities against federal funds sold or securities purchased under agreements to resell. See the Glossary entries for “federal funds transactions” and “repurchase/resale agreements.”

Exclude from this item:

- (1) Purchases of so-called “term federal funds” (i.e. purchases of immediately available funds under contract that mature in more than one business day other than security repurchase agreements). Report in Schedule P, as appropriate.
- (2) Due bills created representing the branch or agency’s receipt of payment and similar instruments, whether collateralized or uncollateralized (report in Schedule P, as appropriate).
- (3) Borrowings from a Federal Reserve Bank other than in the form of a security repurchase agreement (report in Schedule P, as appropriate).
- (4) Repurchase agreements that mature in more than one business day involving assets other than securities (report in Schedule P, as appropriate).
- (5) So-called yield maintenance dollar repurchase agreements (report as a purchase or sale of securities). See the Glossary entry for “repurchase/resale agreements.”

Item 4(b)(1) With U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks.

Report in column A all federal funds and securities transactions (as defined above) with *nonrelated* U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks (including their IBFs) which are doing business in any one of the 50 states of the U.S., the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. territories and possessions. Nonrelated U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks include:

- (1) the U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks;
- (2) the U.S. branches and agencies of foreign official banking institutions, including central banks, nationalized banks, and other banking institutions owned by foreign governments; and
- (3) investment companies that are chartered under Article XII of the New York State banking law and that are majority-owned by one or more nonrelated foreign banks.

NOTE: IBFs are to report in column B only those federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase with IBFs of nonrelated U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks and with U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks located in Puerto Rico or the U.S. territories and possessions.

Item 4(b)(2) With other commercial banks in the U.S.

Report all federal funds and securities transactions (as described above) with the following U.S. offices of non-related banking institutions domiciled in any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and U.S. territories and possessions:

- (1) national banks;
- (2) state-chartered commercial banks;
- (3) trust companies that perform a commercial banking business;
- (4) industrial banks;
- (5) private or unincorporated banks;
- (6) International Banking Facilities (IBFs) of U.S. banking institutions; and
- (7) Edge and Agreement corporations.

NOTE: For purposes of the reporting branch or agency's IBF, other commercial banks in the U.S. include:

- (1) IBFs of nonrelated banking institutions other than IBFs of U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks; and
- (2) nonrelated U.S. and foreign banks domiciled in Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories and possessions.

Item 4(b)(3) With others

In column A, report federal funds and securities transactions (as defined above) with *nonrelated* institutions not covered in items 4(b)(1) and 4(b)(2), such as other financial institutions, state and local governments, agencies of the U.S. Government, banks in foreign countries (including branches and subsidiaries of U.S. banks), and any other *nonrelated* institution or organization located in the U.S. or abroad.

NOTE: In the IBF column, report the federal funds and securities transactions with:

- (1) persons or other nonbank entities domiciled in Puerto Rico or the U.S. territories and possessions;
- (2) persons or entities, including banks, domiciled in foreign countries; and
- (3) IBFs of all nonrelated depository institutions other than commercial banks.

Item 4(c) Other borrowed money.

Report the amount from Schedule P, item 4. For detailed definitions, see the instructions to Schedule P.

Item 4(d) Branch or agency liability on acceptances executed and outstanding.

Include the amount of drafts and bills of exchange accepted by the reporting branch or agency, or by its agents, that are outstanding and that are not owned by the reporting branch or agency on the date of the report. Amounts reportable in item 1(g), "Customers' liability to this branch or agency on acceptances outstanding," cannot be netted against this item and vice versa. Similarly, participations in acceptances—regardless of form or terminology—cannot be netted from this item. For further information, see the Glossary entry for "bankers acceptances."

Item 4(e) Trading liabilities.

Report the amount of liabilities from the reporting branch or agency's trading activities. Include liabilities resulting from sales of assets that the reporting branch or agency does not own (see the Glossary entry for "short position") and revaluation losses from the "marking to market" (or the "lower of cost or market") of off-balance sheet interest rate, foreign exchange, commodity, and other equity contracts into which the reporting branch or agency has entered for trading, dealer, customer accommodation, and similar purposes.

Item 4(f) Other liabilities (to nonrelated parties).

For the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF, report in column A the total of all other obligations to related nondepository and nonrelated parties, and other liabilities, which cannot properly be reported against Liability items 4(a) through 4(e) of this schedule.

Some of the liabilities to be reported by the branch or agency in this item include:

- (1) Expenses accrued and unpaid. This includes the reporting branch or agency's accrued federal, state, and local income tax liability.
- (2) Amounts in transit to other institutions. Report the amount of drafts, or other authorizations to charge the reporting institution's account at another institution, until the date when the other institution would ordinarily debit the reporting institution's account.
- (3) Liability for deferred payment letters of credit.
- (4) The amount of mortgages, liens, or other encumbrances on premises and fixed assets and on other real estate owned for which the reporting institution is liable.
- (5) The reporting institution's liability on capitalized leased property. (See "lease accounting" in the Glossary.)
- (6) Deferred gains on open futures and standby contracts and accumulated contract losses on open forward and standby contracts. (See the Glossary entry for "futures, forward, and standby contracts" for a discussion of these transactions.)
- (7) Deferred gains from sale-leaseback transactions.
- (8) Accounts payable.

- (9) Unamortized loan fees, other than those that represent an adjustment of the interest yield, if material.

Exclude the following accounts, which should be reported as “deposit liabilities” in the appropriate Item of Schedule E.

- (1) Proceeds from the sale of savings bonds.
- (2) Withheld taxes, social security taxes, sales taxes, and similar items.
- (3) Mortgage and other escrow funds, such as funds received for payment of taxes, insurance, etc., sometimes described as mortgagors’ deposits, mortgage credit balances, or suspense or escrow accounts.
- (4) Undisbursed loan funds (proceeds of loans for which borrowers are liable and pay interest thereon, including funds deposited by the borrowers in such accounts).
- (5) Funds held as dealer reserves.

Also *exclude* the following from this item:

- (1) All liabilities due to related depository institutions which are to be reflected in net due from (item 2) or net due to (item 5) depending upon the overall due from/due to position of the reporting branch or agency vis-à-vis its related depository institutions.
- (2) Due bills or similar instruments representing securities sold by the reporting institution but not yet delivered to customers. (Report in Schedule P—“Other borrowed money.”)
- (3) Liabilities incurred by short sales of securities that are not in the form of due bills or similar instruments. Report in Schedule RAL, item 4(e), “Trading liabilities.” The right to receive payment on the sale of the securities is to be reported in Schedule RAL, item 1(h).

NOTE: For the branch or agency’s IBF, report in column B all IBF liabilities to related nondepository and nonrelated depository institutions that are not reported in items 4(a), 4(b), and 4(c) above.

Item 4(g) Total liabilities to nonrelated parties.

Report in this item the sum of items 4(a) through 4(f).

Item 5 Net due to related depository institutions.

All balances and positions due from and due to the head office and related depository institutions should be reported as a single net amount. If that single net amount is a net due to, it should be entered in this item; if the single net amount is a net due from, it should be entered in Asset item 2. (Thus, there should be a positive amount reported in either item 2 or 5, but not in both items, and neither item should show negative amounts.) The positions reported in item 2 or 5 should reflect all balances due from and due to the head office and related depository institutions wherever located including unremitted profits, any statutory or regulatory capital requirement, and any reserve accounts. If a reporting branch or agency (including its IBF) maintains an office account for allowances for possible loan losses, that account should not be netted against loans in this schedule and thus will be reflected in item 2(a) or 5(a), depending on the net overall due from/due to position. Also, the amount for allowances for possible loan losses should be reported in Schedule M, part IV.

Item 5(a) For the reporting branch or agency including its IBF.

Report the net balances due to the head office and other related depository institutions of the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF. This balance is calculated by subtracting item 4(g), column A, “Total liabilities to nonrelated parties,” from item 1(i), column A, “Total claims on nonrelated parties,” if item 1(i) is greater than item 4(g); otherwise, enter zero in this item.

Item 5(b) For the IBF of the reporting branch or agency.

Report the net balances due to the establishing entity, head office, and other related depository institutions of the IBF of the reporting branch or agency. This balance is calculated by subtracting item 4(g), column B, from item 1(i), column B, if item 1(i) is greater than 4(g); otherwise, enter zero in this item.

Item 6 Total liabilities.

Report the sum of items 4(g) and 5(a) for item 6, column A. For column B, item 6, report the sum of items 4(g) and 5(b). These items must equal item 3, “Total assets,” column A or B, as appropriate.

NOTE: Because of the structure of this schedule and the separate identification in item 2(b) and 5(b) of the net due from or due to position of the reporting branch or agency's IBF (if any) vis-à-vis its establishing entity, head office, and other related depository institutions, total liabilities of the IBF only, as reported in column B, item 6, may not be a component of total liabilities of the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF, as reported in column A, item 6. However, the total of IBF claims on unrelated parties as reported in item 4(g), column B, is a component of item 4(g), column A.

Memoranda

General Instructions for Memorandum Items 1, 2, 3, and 4

Memorandum items 1 through 4 are for additional information on the reporting branch or agency's securities not held for trading, i.e., those securities reported in Schedule RAL, items 1(b) and 1(c). Two items are for held-to-maturity securities and two items are for available-for-sale securities. Report the current fair (market) value and amortized cost of held-to-maturity securities in Memorandum items 1 and 2, respectively. Report the current fair (market) value and amortized cost of available-for-sale debt securities in Memorandum items 3 and 4, respectively. For equity securities with readily determinable fair values, fair (market) value is reported in Memorandum item 3 and historical cost (not amortized cost) is reported in Memorandum item 4. For equity securities that do not have readily determinable fair values, historical cost is reported in both Memorandum items 3 and 4. See the Glossary entry for "market value of securities" for a discussion of acceptable valuation methods.

The sum of Memorandum items 2 and 3 must equal the sum of items 1(b)(1), 1(b)(2), 1(c)(1), and 1(c)(2) of Schedule RAL.

Exclude from Memorandum items 1 through 4 all securities held for trading. Securities held for trading are to be reported in Schedule RAL, item 1(f), "Trading assets."

Amortized cost must include amortization of premium and accretion of discount on securities purchased at other than par or face value (including U.S. Treasury bills). The preferred method for reporting purchases and sales of securities is as of trade date. However, settlement date accounting is acceptable if the reported amounts would

not be materially different. (See the Glossary entry for "trade date and settlement date accounting.")

Memoranda Item Instructions

Item M1 Fair value of held-to-maturity securities.

Report the fair (market) value of held-to-maturity securities.

Item M2 Amortized cost of held-to-maturity securities.

Report the amortized cost of held-to-maturity securities.

Item M3 Fair value of available-for-sale securities.

Report the fair (market) value of available-for-sale debt securities and for those equity securities with readily determinable fair values. Report the historical cost of equity securities that do not have readily determinable fair values.

Item M4 Amortized cost of available-for-sale securities.

Report the amortized cost of available-for-sale debt securities and the historical cost of equity securities.

Items M5 and M6 Not applicable.

Items M7 and M8 Structured notes.

Report in Memorandum items 7 and 8 all structured notes included in the held-to-maturity and available-for-sale accounts and reported in Schedule RAL, Memorandum items 1 through 4 above. In general, structured notes are debt securities whose cash flow characteristics (coupon rate, redemption amount, or stated maturity) depend upon one or more indices and/or that have embedded forwards or options or are otherwise commonly known as "structured notes." Include as structured notes any asset-backed securities (other than mortgage-backed securities) which possess the aforementioned characteristics.

Structured notes include, but are not limited to, the following common structures:

- (1) Floating rate debt securities whose payment of interest is based upon a single index of a Constant

Maturity Treasury (CMT) rate or a Cost of Funds Index (COFI).

- (2) *Step-up Bonds*. Step-up securities initially pay the investor an above-market yield for a short noncall period and then, if not called, “step up” to a higher coupon rate (which will be below current market rates). The investor initially receives a higher yield because of having implicitly sold one or more call options. A step-up bond may continue to contain call options even after the bond has stepped up to the higher coupon rate. A *multistep* bond has a series of fixed and successively higher coupons over its life. At each call date, if the bond is not called, the coupon rate increases.
- (3) *Index Amortizing Notes (IANs)*. IANs repay principal according to a predetermined amortization schedule that is linked to the level of a specific index (usually the London Interbank Offered Rate—LIBOR—or a specified prepayment rate). As market interest rates increase (or prepayment rates decrease), the maturity of an IAN extends, similar to that of a collateralized mortgage obligation.
- (4) *Dual Index Notes*. These bonds have coupon rates that are determined by the difference between two market indices, typically the CMT rate and LIBOR. These bonds often have a fixed coupon rate for a brief period, followed by a longer period of variable rates, e.g., 8 percent fixed for two years, then the 10-year CMT rate plus 300 basis points minus three-month LIBOR.
- (5) *De-leveraged Bonds*. These bonds pay investors according to a formula that is based upon a fraction of the increase or decrease in a specified index, such as the CMT rate or the prime rate. For example, the coupon might be the 10-year CMT rate multiplied by 0.5, plus 150 basis points. The de-leveraging multiplier (0.5) causes the coupon to lag overall movements in market yields. A *leveraged* bond would involve a multiplier greater than 1.
- (6) *Range Bonds*. Range bonds (or accrual bonds) pay the investor an above-market coupon rate as long as the reference rate is between levels established at issue. For each day that the reference rate is outside this range, the bonds earn no interest. For example, if LIBOR is the reference rate, a bond might pay LIBOR plus 75 basis points for each day that LIBOR

is between 3.5 and 5.0 percent. When LIBOR is less than 3.5 percent or more than 5 percent, the bond would accrue no interest.

- (7) *Inverse Floaters*. These bonds have coupons that increase as rates decline and decrease as rates rise. The coupon is based upon a formula, such as 12 percent minus three-month LIBOR.

Exclude from structured notes floating rate debt securities denominated in U.S. dollars whose payment of interest is based upon a single index of a Treasury bill rate, the prime rate, or LIBOR and which do not contain adjusting caps, adjusting floors, leverage, or variable principal redemption. Furthermore, debt securities that do not possess the aforementioned characteristics of a structured note need not be reported as structured notes solely because they are callable as of a specified date at a specified price. In addition, debt securities that in the past possessed the characteristics of a structured note, but which have “fallen through” their structures (e.g., all of the issuer’s call options have expired and there are no more adjustments to the interest rate on the security), need not be reported as structured notes.

Generally, municipal and corporate securities that have periodic call options should *not* be reported as structured notes. Although many of these securities have features similar to those found in some structured notes (e.g., step-ups, which generally remain callable after a step-up date), they are *not commonly known* as structured notes. Examples of such callable securities that should *not* be reported as structured notes include:

- (1) Callable municipal and corporate bonds which have single (or multiple) explicit call dates and then can be called on any interest payment date after the last explicit call date (i.e., they are continuously callable).
- (2) Callable federal agency securities that have continuous call features after an explicit call date, except step-up bonds (which are structured notes).

The mere existence of simple caps and floors does not necessarily make a security a structured note. Securities with *adjusting* caps or floors (i.e., caps or floors that change over time), however, are structured notes. Therefore, the following types of securities should *not* be reported as structured notes:

- (1) Variable rate securities, including Small Business

Administration “Guaranteed Loan Pool Certificates,” *unless* they have features of securities which are commonly known as structured notes (i.e., they are inverse, range, or de-leveraged floaters, index amortizing notes, dual index or variable principal redemption or step-up bonds), or have adjusting caps or floors.

(2) Mortgage-backed securities.

Item M7 Fair value of structured notes.

Report the fair (market) value of structured notes included in the held-to-maturity and available-for-sale accounts. The fair value of these securities will have been reported in Schedule RAL, Memorandum items 1 and 3 above. Do not combine or otherwise net the fair value of any structured note with the fair or book value of any related asset, liability, or off-balance sheet derivative instrument.

Item M8 Amortized cost of structured notes.

Report the amortized cost of all structured notes included in the held-to-maturity and available-for-sale accounts. The amortized cost of these securities will have been reported in Schedule RAL, Memorandum items 2 and 4 above.

Item M9 Mutual fund and annuity sales during the quarter.

Report the total amount of mutual fund and annuity sales activity during the quarter ending with the report date. These sales may be made by the reporting branch or agency or by an affiliated or unaffiliated entity. For purposes of this item, sales should generally be measured in terms of gross sales dollars, *not* sales revenue.

In general, branches and agencies should include all sales of proprietary, private label, and other (i.e., third party) mutual funds and annuities that take place on branch or agency premises and all other sales for which the branch or agency receives income at the time of the sale or over the duration of the account (e.g., annual fees, Rule 12b-1 fees or “trailer fees,” and redemption fees). Include sales conducted through the reporting branch or agency’s trust department that are *not* executed in a fiduciary capacity (e.g., trustee, executor, administrator, conservator), but exclude sales conducted by the trust department that are executed in a fiduciary capacity.

When reporting sales by affiliated and unaffiliated entities, branches and agencies may rely on the sales information provided by these entities when completing this item.

The following are some examples of the types of transactions to be reported as sales (when the above conditions are met): initial and subsequent mutual fund and annuity sales, exchanges within a family of funds, reinvestment of income (dividends and capital gains), and sweep account activity. Other examples (when the above conditions are met) include sales made on branch or agency premises in space that is leased to or otherwise occupied by another entity, sales made by an entity that is not located on branch or agency premises to customers referred to that entity by the branch or agency, sales to retail customers and institutional investors, and sales of load and no-load products. Sales should be reported gross and not net of redemptions. However, with respect to sweep accounts, the branch or agency should report the average amount of funds swept into the money market fund each day during the quarter and *not* the aggregate total amount of funds swept into the money market fund during the quarter. The average may be computed from the amount of funds swept into the money market fund for each day for the calendar quarter *or* from the amount of funds swept into the money market fund on each Wednesday during the calendar quarter.¹

Mutual fund is the common name for an open-end investment company whose shares are sold to the investing public. An annuity is an investment product, typically underwritten by an insurance company, that pays either a fixed or variable payment stream over a specified period of time. Both proprietary and private label mutual funds and annuities are established in order to be marketed primarily to a branch or agency’s customers. A proprietary product is a product for which the reporting branch or agency, or an affiliate of the reporting branch or

1. For example, the reporting branch or agency has one sweep account and uses the Wednesday reporting option. There are 13 Wednesdays during the quarter. The following amounts were swept into the money market fund each Wednesday during the quarter: Week 1: \$1,000; Week 2: \$5,000; Week 3: \$0; Week 4: \$4,000; Week 5: \$5,000; Week 6: \$4,000; Week 7: \$3,000; Week 8: \$0; Week 9: \$3,000; Week 10: \$2,000; Week 11: \$3,000; Week 12: \$4,000; Week 13: \$5,000. The average amount of funds swept into the money market fund on each Wednesday during the quarter was \$3,000 (i.e., the sum of the amounts for weeks 1–13, \$39,000, divided by 13). This average amount (i.e., \$3,000) would be included in Memorandum item 9 of Schedule RAL.

agency, acts as investment adviser and may perform additional support services. In a private label product, an unaffiliated entity acts as the investment adviser. The identity of the investment adviser is normally disclosed in the prospectus for a mutual fund or annuity. Mutual funds and annuities that are not proprietary or private label products are considered third party products. For example, third party mutual funds and annuities include products that are widely marketed by numerous parties to the investing public and have investment advisers that are not affiliated with the reporting branch or agency.

In a situation where the branch or agency is part of a larger organization and the branch or agency advises a family of mutual funds sold by other groups or entities within the organization and the branch or agency receives an advisory fee for mutual funds sold by these other groups or entities, the branch or agency should *not* include the amount of mutual funds sold during the quarter (and, if required, reported) by these other groups or entities in the amount of mutual fund sales it reports during the quarter. The branch or agency should report only the mutual funds it has sold during the quarter. In addition, this family of mutual funds would be considered proprietary mutual funds for the branch or agency.

Item M10 Revaluation gains on interest rate, foreign exchange rate, and other commodity and equity contracts.

Report the amount of revaluation gains (i.e., assets) from the “marking to market” of interest rate, foreign exchange rate, and other off-balance sheet commodity and equity contracts held for trading purposes. Revaluation gains and losses (i.e., assets and liabilities) from the “marking to market” (or the “lower of cost or market”) of the reporting branch or agency’s interest rate, foreign exchange rate, and other off-balance sheet commodity and equity contracts executed with the same counterparty that meet the criteria for a valid right of setoff contained in FASB Interpretation No. 39 (e.g., those contracts subject to a qualifying master netting arrangement) may be reported on a net basis using this Memorandum item and Memorandum item 11 below, as appropriate.

Item M11 Revaluation losses on interest rate, foreign exchange rate, and other commodity and equity contracts.

Report the amount of revaluation losses (i.e., liabilities)

from the “marking to market” of interest rate, foreign exchange rate, and other off-balance sheet commodity and equity contracts held for trading purposes. Revaluation gains and losses (i.e., assets and liabilities) from the “marking to market” (or the “lower of cost or market”) of the reporting branch or agency’s interest rate, foreign exchange rate, and other off-balance sheet commodity and equity contracts executed with the same counterparty that meet the criteria for a valid right of setoff contained in FASB Interpretation No. 39 (e.g., those contracts subject to a qualifying master netting arrangement) may be reported on a net basis using this Memorandum item and Memorandum item 10 above, as appropriate.

Item M12 Amount of assets netted against liabilities to nonrelated parties on the balance sheet (Schedule RAL) in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

If the reporting branch or agency offset or netted any recognized assets against recognized liabilities (excluding deposits in insured branches, but including deposits in IBFs) in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) when it prepared Schedule RAL, report in this item the amount of assets netted against liabilities, except as noted below. The accounting standards for offsetting (netting) are set forth in FASB Interpretations No. 39 and No. 41. For further information, see the Glossary entry for “Offsetting.”

Include in this item:

- (1) Borrowings against the cash surrender value of life insurance policies that have been netted against the cash surrender value asset on the balance sheet in accordance with GAAP.
- (2) Securities purchased under agreements to resell that have been netted against securities sold under agreements to repurchase in accordance with GAAP.
- (3) Receivables and payables arising from unsettled trades that have been reported on a net basis in accordance with GAAP.
- (4) “Back-to-back” loans that have been netted against deposits (excluding deposits in insured branches, but including deposits in IBFs) in accordance with GAAP.

Although not a netting of assets against liabilities, also include in this item the outstanding amount of assets

removed from the reporting branch's or agency's balance sheet in connection with debt defeased prior to January 1, 1997. The amount to be reported for defeased debt should equal the amount of cash or risk-free securities, generally U.S. Government securities, placed in an "irrevocable" trust for the sole purpose of meeting all of the remaining debt service payments associated with the defeased obligations in accordance with FASB Statement No. 76, "Extinguishment of Debt."

Exclude from this item:

- (1) Netted on-balance sheet amounts associated with off-balance sheet derivative contracts.
- (2) Deferred tax assets netted against deferred tax liabilities.
- (3) Assets netted against liabilities in accounting for pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans.
- (4) Assets netted against liabilities in accounting for leveraged leases.
- (5) Due from deposit balances and other assets netted against deposits in insured branches (excluding IBF). (Insured branches should report certain amounts netted against their deposit liabilities (excluding IBF) in Schedule O, Memoranda items 4 and 5).

Item M13 Pledged U.S. Government securities.

Report the amortized cost of all held-to-maturity securities and the fair value of all available-for-sale securities included in Schedule RAL, item 1(b), above that are pledged to secure deposits, repurchase transactions, or other borrowings (regardless of the balance of the deposits or other liabilities against which the securities are pledged), as performance bonds under futures or forward contracts, or for any other purpose.

Item M14 If other assets including other claims on nonrelated parties (item 1(h)) exceed 5 percent of total assets (item 3), itemize and describe amounts that exceed 25 percent of item 1(h).

The description of each of these amounts should not exceed 50 characters in length (including spacing between words).

Item M15 If other liabilities to nonrelated parties (item 4(f)) exceed 5 percent of total liabilities (item 6), itemize and describe amounts that exceed 25 percent of item 4(f).

The description of each of these amounts should not exceed 50 characters in length (including spacing between words).

Item M16 Number of full-time equivalent employees of the branch or agency at end of current period.

Report the number of full-time equivalent employees of the branch or agency as of the report date (round to the nearest whole number). For purposes of this item, a branch or agency should include as employees individuals who, in form, are employed by an affiliate but who, in substance, do substantially all of their work for the reporting branch or agency. To convert the number of part-time employees to full-time equivalent employees, add the total number of hours all part-time and temporary employees worked during the quarter ending on the report date and divide this amount by the number of hours a full-time employee would have been expected to work during the quarter. Round the result to the nearest whole number and add it to the number of full-time employees. (A full-time employee may be expected to work more or less than 40 hours each week, depending on the policies of the reporting branch or agency.)

Item M17 To be reported only with the March Report of Assets and Liabilities.

Indicate in the box at the right the number of the statement below that best describes the most comprehensive level of auditing work performed for the branch or agency by, or on behalf of, the parent organization during the preceding year. Report the number of the statement listed on the report form that best describes the most comprehensive level of auditing work performed by any auditors during the preceding calendar year.

The term "any date during the preceding calendar year" refers to the date of the balance sheet reported on by the auditor (or the date as of which certain agreed-upon procedures were applied to selected records and transactions by the auditor) regardless of the actual date of the commencement of the auditing work (audit, review, compilation, or specific procedures) and regardless of the date of the report submitted by the auditor.

Exclude from “auditing work performed” any tax or consulting work regardless of whether it was performed by an independent certified public accounting firm or others.

STATUTORY OR REGULATORY REQUIREMENT

As appropriate for the reporting institution.

Report in this item, where applicable, the amounts of assets pledged and/or maintained as required by federal or state regulation or statute. For example, if the respondent is subject to asset maintenance and asset pledge/capital equivalency deposit requirements under state law and the FDIC asset maintenance requirement, items 1, 2, and 3 should be completed. If the respondent is not subject to a requirement, “N/A” should be entered.

Item S1 Asset maintenance requirement.

Report the total amount of assets in the respondent’s portfolio that is eligible to satisfy asset maintenance requirements imposed by regulatory authorities other than the FDIC. A state-chartered branch or agency must report the amount required by state law or regulation. (Where such requirements exist, the maintenance of eligible assets is often stated in terms of 108 or 110 percent of a specific liability total.) FDIC-insured branches should report assets maintained to satisfy the FDIC asset maintenance requirement in item S3(b) below.

Item S2 Asset pledge requirement/Capital equivalency deposit.

Report the total amount of assets pledged (principal amount or market value, whichever is lower) or capital equivalency deposit by the respondent to safeguard certain liabilities in accordance with federal or state requirements. A federally-licensed branch or agency must report in this item the amount of assets pledged as specified by Comptroller of the Currency regulation 12 C.F.R. 28.6.

A state-chartered branch or agency must report the amount of assets pledged, security deposits or similar segregation of assets as specified by the requirements of state law or regulation.

Do not report here the amount of assets pledged solely for deposit insurance purposes as required by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation under regulation 12 C.F.R. 346.19 or by similar regulation imposed by any state. Do not report here reserve balances or special deposits maintained at the Federal Reserve Bank under Regulation D.

Item S3 FDIC asset maintenance requirement.

Items S3(a) and S3(b) are to be completed by FDIC-insured branches only.

Item S3(a) Average liabilities.

Report the average book value of the liabilities of the branch for the quarter ending on the report date calculated in accordance with Section 346.20 of the FDIC’s Rules and Regulations. The average book value for a quarter is exclusive of liabilities due to the parent bank’s head office, other branches, agencies, offices, or wholly owned subsidiaries and shall be, at the branch or agency’s option, either an average of the balances as of the close of business for each day for the quarter or an average of the balances as of the close of business on each Wednesday during the quarter. For days on which the branch is closed, the amount outstanding from the previous business day is to be used.

Item S3(b) Eligible assets.

Report the total amount of assets in the respondent’s portfolio that is eligible to satisfy the FDIC asset maintenance requirement. The exclusions from eligibility are specified in Section 346.20(b) of the FDIC’s Rules and Regulation.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE

FFIEC 002

Schedule A—Cash and Balances Due From Depository Institutions

General Instructions

Amounts reported in this Schedule should *exclude* all claims on the reporting institution's head office and other related depository institutions as defined under "related institutions" in the Glossary for this report.

The amounts reported in column A are for the reporting branch or agency *including* its IBF, and those reported in column B are for the reporting branch or agency's IBF only. If the reporting branch or agency has *no* IBF, *no* amounts are to be reported in column B. The shaded items in the IBF column reflect the fact that certain types of assets are not permissible for IBFs (refer to the Glossary entry for "International Banking Facility (IBF)" for a further discussion). Unless otherwise specified, the item instructions pertain to both the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF, and the IBF only. At times the instructions may discuss assets that are permissible for the branch or agency but not for the IBF. Report in the IBF column only those permissible IBF assets.

For purposes of this report, deposit accounts "due from" other depository institutions that are overdrawn are to be reported as borrowings in Schedule P, as appropriate. Liability for officers' checks should not be netted against any "due from bank" items. For a discussion of inter-bank placements, refer to the Glossary entry for "placements." *Exclude* from this schedule:

- (1) Deposit accounts "due to" other depository institutions that are overdrawn (report in Schedule C, item 2, "Loans to depository institutions," as appropriate).
- (2) Loans to depository institutions (report in Schedule C, item 2, as appropriate).
- (3) Unavailable balances due from closed or liquidating banks or other depository institutions (report in Schedule RAL, item 1(h), "Other assets including other claims on nonrelated parties").

- (4) All balances maintained by the trust department of the reporting institution in a fiduciary capacity with other institutions.

Item Instructions

NOTE: All the items exclude claims on the reporting branch or agency's head office and other related depository institutions.

Item 1 Cash items in process of collection and unposted debits.

For purposes of this report, cash items in process of collection include the following:

- (1) Checks or drafts in process of collection that are drawn on another depository institution (or on a Federal Reserve Bank), and that are payable in cash immediately upon presentation in the United States and its territories and possessions. This includes those checks or drafts drawn on other institutions that have already been forwarded for collection but for which the reporting institution has not yet been given credit ("cash letters"), and checks or drafts on hand that will be presented for payment or forwarded for collection on the following business day. However, if the reporting institution has been given immediate credit for checks or drafts deposited with its correspondent, report the amount of such checks or drafts in item 3, "Balances due from depository institutions in the U.S.," or item 4, "Balances due from banks in foreign countries and foreign central banks," as appropriate.
- (2) Government checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States or any other government agency that are payable immediately upon presentation and that are in process of collection.
- (3) Such other items in process of collection, payable

immediately upon presentation in the United States, as are customarily cleared or collected by depository institutions as cash items, including:

- (a) Amounts associated with automated payment arrangements in connection with payroll deposits, federal recurring payments, and other items that are credited to a depositor's account prior to the payment date to ensure that the funds are available on the payment date.
- (b) Federal Reserve deferred account balances until credit has been received in accordance with the appropriate time schedules established by the Federal Reserve Banks. At that time, such balances should be reported in item 5, "Balances due from Federal Reserve Banks."
- (c) Brokers' security drafts and commodity or bill-of-lading drafts payable immediately upon presentation in the United States. (See the Glossary entries for "broker's security draft" and "commodity or bill-of-lading draft" for the definition of these terms.)

Include in this item *unposted debits* to deposit liabilities or credit balances of the reporting institution, as appropriate. Unposted debits are cash items in the reporting institution's possession, drawn on itself, that are immediately chargeable, but have not yet been charged, to the General Ledger deposit control account at the close of business on the report date.

Where allowed by state statute or written agreement, items payable at or through the reporting institution may, at the discretion of the reporting institution, be immediately charged against the deposits of the drawer. Such items may be regarded as drawn on the reporting institution and reported as unposted debits when they have been paid or credited but have not yet been charged against deposit liabilities at the close of business on a given date.

Exclude from cash items in process of collection:

- (1) Cash items for which the reporting institution has already received credit (report in item 3, 4, or 5 below, as appropriate).
- (2) Items handled as noncash collection items (to be reported in Schedule RAL, item 1(h), "Other assets including other claims on nonrelated parties").

- (3) Such cash items in process of collection which are included in item 3 of this schedule, "Balances due from depository institutions in the U.S."
- (4) Commodity or bill-of-lading drafts (including arrival drafts) not yet payable (because the merchandise against which the draft was drawn has not yet arrived), whether or not deposit credit has been given. (If deposit credit has been given, report as loans in the appropriate item of Schedule C; if the drafts were received on a collection basis, they should be excluded entirely from Schedule RAL until the funds have actually been collected.)
- (5) Credit or debit card sales slips in process of collection (report as noncash items in Schedule RAL, item 1(h), "Other assets including other claims on nonrelated parties"). However, when the reporting institution has been notified that it has been given credit, the amount of such sales slips should be reported in item 3, "Balances due from depository institutions in the U.S.," or item 4, "Balances due from banks in foreign countries and foreign central banks," as appropriate.

Item 2 Currency and coin (U.S. and foreign).

Report all currency and coin (both U.S. and foreign) owned and held in the reporting institution's vaults; currency and coin in transit to a Federal Reserve Bank, a foreign central bank, or any other depository institution (other than related banking institutions) for which the reporting institution has not yet received credit; and currency and coin in transit from a Federal Reserve Bank, a foreign central bank or from any other depository institution (other than related depository institutions) for which the reporting institution's account has already been charged.

Foreign currency and coin should be converted into U.S. dollar equivalents as of the report date.

Item 3 Balances due from depository institutions in the U.S.

Report in this item the balances due from depository institutions in the U.S. (other than balances due from related depository institutions, which are reported in Schedule M), with a breakdown between balances due from U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks

(item 3(a)), and balances due from other depository institutions in the U.S. (item 3(b)).

For the reporting branch or agency, depository institutions in the U.S. cover:

- (1) U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks; and
- (2) all other depository institutions in the U.S.

(Refer to the Glossary entry “depository institutions in the U.S.” for a discussion.)

Balances due from such institutions cover all interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing balances whether in the form of demand, savings, or time balances, including certificates of deposit. Balances, as reported in these items, should reflect funds on deposit at other depository institutions in the U.S. for which the reporting institution has already received credit. Balances for which the reporting institution has not yet received credit are to be reported as “cash items in process of collection.”

Include in the amounts to be reported here:

- (1) balances due from the reporting institution’s correspondents, including amounts that its correspondent is to pass through or already has passed through to a Federal Reserve Bank on behalf of the reporting institution (see Glossary entry for “pass-through reserve balances” for further discussion); and
- (2) balances that reflect deposit credit received by the reporting institution because of credit or debit card sales slips that had been forwarded for collection. (Until credit has been received, report as noncash items in process of collection in Schedule RAL, item 1(h), “Other assets including other claims on nonrelated parties.”)

Exclude from items 3(a) and 3(b):

- (1) cash items in process of collection (unless the reporting institution has received immediate credit) and unposted debits, including cash letters (report in item 1 above);
- (2) all balances that the reporting institution’s trust department maintains in a fiduciary capacity with other depository institutions; and
- (3) loans to depository institutions (report in Schedule C, item 2).

Treatment of reciprocal balances with other depository institutions. Reciprocal balances arise when two depository institutions maintain deposit accounts with each other, i.e., when the reporting branch or agency has both a “due from” and a “due to” balance with another depository institution. Reciprocal balances between the reporting institution and another depository institution may be reported on a net basis when a right of setoff exists. *See* the Glossary entry for “offsetting” for the conditions that must be met for a right of setoff to exist. Reciprocal balances are to be reported in this item in those cases where the net amount is a net “due from” balance. (When the net amount is a net “due to,” the net amount is to be reported in Schedule E, items 2 or 3, as appropriate.) For further information, see the Glossary entry for “reciprocal balances.”

For the reporting branch or agency’s IBF, report in column B balances due from nonrelated depository institutions in the U.S. For purposes of this item, depository institutions in the U.S. eligible to transact business with an IBF are limited to:

- (1) IBFs of nonrelated U.S. banks and of their Edge or Agreement subsidiaries;
- (2) IBFs of U.S. branches and agencies of nonrelated foreign banks; and
- (3) nonrelated U.S. and foreign banks domiciled in Puerto Rico and in U.S. territories and possessions.

Balances due from such institutions cover all interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing balances whether in the form of demand, savings, or time balances, including certificates of deposit, and should reflect funds on deposit with them for which the IBF has already received credit.

Item 3(a) U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks (including their IBFs).

Report in this item all balances due from U.S. branches and agencies of nonrelated foreign banks (including their IBFs) in columns A and B, as appropriate. For purposes of this schedule, the term “U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks” covers:

- (1) the U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks;
- (2) the U.S. branches and agencies of foreign official

banking institutions, including central banks, nationalized banks, and other banking institutions owned by foreign governments; and

- (3) investment companies that are chartered under Article XII of the New York State banking law and that are majority-owned by one or more foreign banks.

Item 3(b) Other depository institutions in the U.S. (including their IBFs).

For the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF, report in column A all balances due from nonrelated depository institutions in the U.S. (including their IBFs), other than U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks.

For the reporting institution's IBF, report separately in column B all balances due from any of the nonrelated depository institutions in the U.S.

Item 4 Balances due from banks in foreign countries and foreign central banks.

For the reporting branch or agency including its IBF, report a breakdown between balances due from foreign branches of nonrelated U.S. banks (item 4(a)), balances due from nonrelated banks in the home country and the home country central bank (item 4(b)), and balances due from all other nonrelated banks in foreign countries and foreign central banks (item 4(c)).

Banks in foreign countries include:

- (1) foreign-domiciled branches of U.S. banks; and
- (2) foreign-domiciled branches of other foreign banks.

See the Glossary entry for "banks, U.S. and foreign" for a description of banks in foreign countries.

For purposes of this item, foreign central banks cover:

- (1) central banks in foreign countries;
- (2) departments of foreign central governments that have, as an important part of their functions, activities similar to those of a central bank;
- (3) nationalized banks and banking institutions owned by central governments that have, as an important part of their functions, activities similar to those of a central bank; and
- (4) the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

Balances due from banks in foreign countries and foreign central banks cover all interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing balances excluding any balances that the reporting branch or agency holds for trading. Balances, as reported in this item, should reflect funds on deposit at nonrelated banks in foreign countries and at foreign central banks for which the reporting institution has already received credit. Balances with foreign central banks should include all balances with such entities, including reserve, operating, and investment balances.

Reciprocal balances with banks in foreign countries and foreign central banks may be reported on a net basis when a right of setoff exists. See the Glossary entry for "offsetting" for the conditions that must be met for a right of setoff to exist.

Exclude from items 4(a), 4(b), and 4(c):

- (1) balances with U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks (report in item 3(a) above);
- (2) loans to foreign central banks (report in Schedule C, item 6);
- (3) loans to banks in foreign countries (report in Schedule C, item 2(c)); and
- (4) cash items in process of collection and unposted debits (report in item 1 above).

Item 4(a) Foreign branches of U.S. banks.

Report in the appropriate column all balances due from foreign-domiciled branches of nonrelated U.S. banks.

Item 4(b) Banks in home country and home country central bank.

Report all balances due from foreign-domiciled branches of nonrelated banks headquartered in the reporting branch or agency's home country and from the reporting branch or agency's home country central bank.

Item 4(c) All other banks in foreign countries and foreign central banks.

Report all balances due from foreign-domiciled branches of nonrelated banks headquartered in foreign countries other than the reporting branch or agency's home country and from central banks in foreign countries other than the reporting branch or agency's home country.

Item 5 Balances due from Federal Reserve Banks.

Report balances due from Federal Reserve Banks as shown by the reporting institution's books. This amount includes reserves and other balances. Include the amount of reserve balances actually passed through to a Federal Reserve Bank by the reporting institution on behalf of its respondent depository institutions.

Item 6 Total.

Report the sum of items 1 through 5. The amount in column A must agree with item 1(a), column A, of Schedule RAL. The amount in column B must agree with item 1(a), column B, of Schedule RAL.

Memorandum

Item M1 Noninterest-bearing balances due from commercial banks in the U.S. (including their IBFs).

For both the reporting branch or agency including its IBF, and for its IBF alone, if any, report in Columns A and B, respectively, the amount of balances included in item 3 above, "Balances due from depository institutions in the U.S.," that do not earn interest.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE

FFIEC 002

Schedule C—Loans

Part I Loans and Leases— General Instructions

Loans (and lease financing receivables) are extensions of credit resulting from either direct negotiation between the bank and its customers or the purchase of such assets from others. See the Glossary entries for “loan,” “placements,” and “lease accounting” for further information.

The amounts reported in Column A are for the reporting branch or agency, *including* its IBF, and those reported in Column B are for the reporting branch or agency’s IBF only. If the reporting branch or agency has *no* IBF, *no* amounts are to be reported in Column B. The shaded items in the IBF column reflect the fact that certain types of assets are not permissible for IBFs (refer to the Glossary entry “International Banking Facility (IBF)” for a further discussion). Unless otherwise specified, the item instructions pertain to both the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF, and the IBF only. At times the instructions may discuss assets that are permissible for the branch or agency but not for the IBF. Report in the IBF column only those permissible IBF assets.

Report the aggregate book value of all loans and leases to nonrelated institutions (including related nondepository institutions) before deduction of the “Allowance for loan losses,” which is to be reflected in Schedule RAL, item 2(a) or 5(a) and is to be reported in Schedule M, Part IV, item 1, but *net* of any specific reserves established for specific loans, or portions thereof, that available information confirms are uncollectible. Each item in this schedule should be reported *net* of (1) unearned income (to the extent possible) and (2) deposits accumulated for the payment of personal loans (hypothecated deposits). Net unamortized loan fees represent an adjustment of the loan yield and should be reported in the same manner as unearned income on loans, i.e., deducted from the related loan balances or from total loans in item 10 of this schedule. Net unamortized direct

loan origination costs should be added to the related loan balances.

Exclude all loans and leases held for trading purposes (report in Schedule RAL, item 1(f), “Trading assets”). Also exclude all intrabran­ch or intraagency transactions and all transactions with related depository institutions. However, include transactions with related *nondepository* institutions. See the Glossary entries for “related institutions” and “transactions with related institutions” for additional discussion.

All loans are classified according to security, borrower, or purpose. Loans covering two or more classifications are sometimes difficult to classify. In such instances, classify the entire loan according to the major criterion.

Report in this schedule all loans and leases on the books of the reporting institution even if on the report date they are past due and collection is doubtful. Exclude any loans or leases the reporting branch or agency has sold or charged off. Also exclude assets received in full or partial satisfaction of a loan or lease (unless the asset received is itself reportable as a loan or lease) and any loans for which the branch or agency has obtained physical possession of the underlying collateral, regardless of whether formal foreclosure or repossession proceedings have been instituted against the borrower.

Refer to the Glossary entry for “transfers of financial assets” for a detailed discussion of this topic.

Exclude, for purposes of this schedule, the following:

- (1) all loans of immediately available funds that mature in one business day or roll over under a continuing contract, i.e., federal funds sold (report in Schedule RAL, item 1(d), “Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell”);
- (2) all holdings of commercial paper (report in Schedule RAL, item 1(c), “Other bonds, notes, debentures,

and corporate stock,” if held for purposes other than trading);

- (3) interest earned not collected on loans (report in Schedule RAL, item 1(h), “Other assets including other claims on nonrelated parties”);
- (4) contracts of sale or other loans indirectly representing other real estate (report in Schedule RAL, item 1(h), “Other assets including other claims on nonrelated parties”); and
- (5) undisbursed loan funds, sometimes referred to as incomplete loans or loans in process, unless the borrower is liable for and pays the interest thereon. If interest is being paid by the borrower on the undisbursed proceeds, the amounts of such undisbursed funds should be included in both loans and deposits. (Do not include loan commitments that have not yet been taken down, even if fees have been paid; see Schedule L, item 1.)

Item Instructions for Part I

Item 1 Loans secured by real estate.

For the reporting branch or agency, report in this item all loans (other than those to states and political subdivisions in the U.S.), regardless of purpose and regardless of whether originated by the branch or agency or purchased from others, that are secured by real estate as evidenced by mortgages, deeds of trust, land contracts, or other instruments, whether first or junior liens (e.g., equity loans, second mortgages) on real estate. See the Glossary entry for “loans secured by real estate” for the definition of this term.

Include as loans secured by real estate:

- (1) Loans secured by residential properties that are guaranteed by the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) and extended, collected, and serviced by a party other than the FmHA.
- (2) Loans secured by properties and guaranteed by governmental entities in foreign countries.

Exclude from loans secured by real estate:

- (1) Obligations (other than securities and leases) of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. secured by real estate (report in item 8 below).

- (2) All loans and sales contracts indirectly representing other real estate (report in Schedule RAL, item 1(h)).
- (3) Loans to real estate companies, real estate investment trusts, mortgage lenders, and foreign non-governmental entities that specialize in mortgage loan originations and that service mortgages for other lending institutions when the real estate mortgages or similar liens on real estate are not sold to the branch or agency but are merely pledged as collateral (report in item 2, “Loans to depository institutions,” or in item 3, “Loans to other financial institutions,” as appropriate).
- (4) Notes issued and insured by the Farmers Home Administration and instruments (certificates of beneficial ownership and insured note insurance contracts) representing an interest in Farmers Home Administration-insured notes (report in Schedule RAL, item 1(b)(2)).
- (5) Bonds issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association or by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation that are collateralized by residential mortgages (report in Schedule RAL, item 1(b)(2)).
- (6) Pooled residential mortgages against which certificates guaranteed by the U.S. Government have been issued. Treat such pooled mortgages as having been sold outright and report such certificates purchased or held as obligations of U.S. Government agencies and corporations (report in Schedule RAL, item 1(b)(2)).
- (7) Loans to finance construction and land development that are *not* secured by real estate (report in other items, as appropriate).
- (8) Loans extended, serviced, collected, and insured by Farmers Home Administration (report in Schedule RAL, item 1(b)(2)).
- (9) Pooled mortgages against which certificates are issued by depository institutions and not guaranteed by a federal agency. An institution issuing such certificates should treat these pooled mortgages as having been sold outright, and the purchasing institution should report these certificates as obligations of the issuing depository institutions. Such instruments should be reported in Schedule RAL, item 1(c), “Other bonds, notes, debentures, and corporate stock.”

For the branch or agency's IBF, report in column B (and as a component of column A) of this item all permissible loans, regardless of purpose and regardless of whether originated by the IBF or purchased from others, that are secured by real estate as evidenced by mortgages, deeds of trust, land contracts, or other instruments, whether first or junior liens (e.g., equity loans, second mortgages) on real estate. Include those loans secured by properties and guaranteed by governmental agencies in foreign countries.

Item 2 Loans to depository institutions.

For the reporting branch or agency, report in the appropriate subitems all loans (other than those secured by real estate), including overdrafts to banks, other depository institutions, and other associations, companies, and financial intermediaries whose primary business is to accept deposits and to extend credit for business or for personal expenditure purposes.

Include as loans to depository institutions:

- (1) Loans to depository institutions for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities.
- (2) Loans to depository institutions for which the collateral is a mortgage instrument and not the underlying real property. Report loans to depository institutions where the collateral is the real estate itself, as evidenced by mortgages or similar liens, in item 1.
- (3) Purchases of mortgages and other loans under agreements to resell that do not involve the lending of immediately available funds or that mature in more than one business day, if acquired from depository institutions.
- (4) Certain participations in pools of loans (other than residential mortgages), if issued by depository institutions. (See the Glossary entry for "sale of assets" for further information.)
- (5) The reporting institution's own acceptances discounted and held in its portfolio when the account party is another depository institution.

Exclude from loans to depository institutions:

- (1) All transactions reportable in Schedule RAL, item 1(d), "Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell."

- (2) Loans secured by real estate, even if extended to depository institutions (report in item 1).
- (3) Loans to holding companies of depository institutions (report as all other loans in item 3 or item 8, as appropriate).
- (4) Loans to real estate investment trusts and to mortgage companies that specialize in mortgage loan originations and warehousing or in mortgage loan servicing (report as all other loans in item 3).
- (5) Loans to finance companies and insurance companies (report as all other loans in item 3).
- (6) Loans to brokers and dealers in securities, investment companies, and mutual funds (report as loans for purchasing or carrying securities in item 7).
- (7) Loans to Small Business Investment Companies (report as all other loans in item 8).
- (8) Loans to lenders other than brokers, dealers, and banks whose principal business is to extend credit for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities (as described in Federal Reserve Regulation U) and loans to "plan lenders" (as defined in Federal Reserve Regulation G) (report as loans for purchasing or carrying securities in item 7).
- (9) Loans to federally-sponsored lending agencies (report as all other loans in item 8). Refer to the Glossary entry for "federally-sponsored lending agency" for the definition of this term.
- (10) Loans to closed or liquidating banks or other depository institutions (report in Schedule RAL, item 1(h), "Other assets including other claims on nonrelated parties").
- (11) Loans to any related depository institutions (report in Schedule M).
- (12) Loans secured by production payments (e.g., shares in future oil or mining production) (to be reported in item 4, "Commercial and industrial loans").

Item 2(a) To commercial banks in the U.S. (including IBFs).

Report this item broken down between loans to U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks (item 2(a)(1)) and loans to other commercial banks in the U.S. (item 2(a)(2)).

Commercial banks in the U.S. covers:

- (1) U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks; and
- (2) all other commercial banks in the U.S., i.e., U.S. branches of U.S. banks and all nonrelated international banking facilities (IBFs).

Refer to the Glossary entry for “banks, U.S. and foreign” and “international banking facility (IBF)” for further discussion of these terms.

Loans to commercial banks in the U.S. include all loans and all other instruments evidencing loans to operating commercial banks and their branches in the U.S., including their IBFs. Loans to U.S.-chartered banks that are owned by foreign banks or by foreign official banking institutions should be included in item 2(a)(2), “Loans to other commercial banks in the U.S.”

Exclude from items 2(a)(1) and 2(a)(2) loans to other depository institutions such as mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions (report in item 2(b) below).

Item 2(a)(1) To U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks.

For the reporting branch or agency, report in column A all loans to U.S. branches and agencies of other (nonrelated) foreign banks located in the 50 states of the U.S., the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and U.S. territories and possessions.

For purposes of this schedule, the term “U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks” covers:

- (1) the U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks;
- (2) the U.S. branches and agencies of foreign official banking institutions, including central banks, nationalized banks, and other banking institutions owned by foreign governments; and
- (3) investment companies that are chartered under Article XII of the New York State banking law and that are majority-owned by one or more foreign banks.

NOTE: For its IBF, report in column B loans to IBFs of nonrelated U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, and to nonrelated U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks domiciled in Puerto Rico and in the U.S. territories and possessions.

Item 2(a)(2) To other commercial banks in the U.S.

For the reporting branch or agency, report in column A all loans to commercial banks in the U.S. and to their IBFs, other than U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks.

NOTE: For its IBF, report in column B (and include in column A) all loans to IBFs of nonrelated commercial banks domiciled in the U.S., other than U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks (report in item 2(a)(1) above), and to nonrelated U.S. and foreign banks domiciled in Puerto Rico and in the U.S. territories and possessions.

Item 2(b) To other depository institutions in the U.S.

Report only in column A those loans of the reporting branch or agency to the following depository institutions, other than commercial banks, domiciled in the U.S.:

- (1) credit unions;
- (2) mutual or stock savings banks;
- (3) savings or building and loan associations;
- (4) cooperative banks;
- (5) industrial banks; and
- (6) other similar depository institutions.

Exclude from loans to other depository institutions in the U.S.:

- (1) All transactions reportable in Schedule RAL, item 1(d), “Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell.”
- (2) Loans to commercial banks (including IBFs) in the U.S. (report in item 2(a) above).
- (3) Loans to brokers and dealers in securities and loans to investment trusts of the mutual fund or the closed-end types that hold stock for investment purposes (to be reported in item 7, “Loans for purchasing or carrying securities”).

NOTE: In the IBF column, report loans extended to IBFs of nonrelated depository institutions, mentioned above, that are domiciled in the U.S., and to the nonrelated depository institutions mentioned above domiciled in Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories and possessions.

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Item 2(c) To banks in foreign countries.

Report this item broken down between loans to foreign branches of U.S. banks (item 2(c)(1)) and loans to other banks in foreign countries (item 2(c)(2)).

Banks in foreign countries cover:

- (1) *foreign-domiciled* branches of U.S. banks; and
- (2) *foreign-domiciled* non-U.S. banks, including foreign commercial banks, savings banks, discount houses, and other similar foreign institutions.

See the Glossary entry for “banks, U.S. and foreign” for further discussion of these terms.

Loans to banks in foreign countries include all loans (including overdrafts) and all other instruments that represent loans to operating banks and their branches domiciled outside the 50 states of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and U.S. territories and possessions.

Exclude from items 2(c)(1) and 2(c)(2):

- (1) Loans to U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks (report in item 2(a) above).
- (2) Dollar exchange acceptances accepted by other banks or by foreign governments and official institutions (report in item 5 or 6, as appropriate).
- (3) Loans to foreign governments and official institutions, including foreign central banks (report in item 6). See the Glossary entry for “foreign governments and official institutions” for the definition of this term.
- (4) Loans to related banks in foreign countries (report in Schedule M).

Item 2(c)(1) To foreign branches of U.S. banks.

Report in columns A and B, as appropriate, all loans to foreign branches of U.S.-chartered banks, including loans to “shell” branches such as those in the Bahamas and Cayman Islands.

Item 2(c)(2) To other banks in foreign countries.

Report in columns A and B, as appropriate, all loans to banks in foreign countries, other than foreign-domiciled branches of other U.S. banks and any banks related to the

reporting institution. Include loans to foreign-domiciled banking subsidiaries of U.S. banks.

Item 3 Loans to other financial institutions.

Report in this item loans to nonbank financial institutions, associations, companies, and financial intermediaries whose primary business is to extend credit for business purposes or for financing personal expenditures. Include those loans for which the collateral is the mortgage instrument, not the real estate property. Those loans where the collateral is the real estate itself, as evidenced by mortgages or similar liens, are to be reported in item 1.

For the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF, and for the IBF only (where applicable), *include* extensions of credit, as defined, to the following financial institutions:

- (1) Foreign depository institutions, other than foreign commercial banks, savings banks or discount houses.
- (2) Investment banks.
- (3) Real estate investment trust (REITs) and mortgage companies that specialize in mortgage loan originations and warehousing and that service mortgages for other lending institutions. Include unsecured loans, loans secured by mortgage instruments, and loans secured by any other collateral except real estate. (Loans secured by real estate are to be reported in item 1 above.)
- (4) Finance companies and foreign mortgage finance companies. Include both direct loans and marketable instruments of finance companies purchased either directly from the issuing companies or from commercial paper dealers. Include such loans to the following institutions:
 - (a) factors and other financial intermediaries,
 - (b) short-term business credit institutions that extend credit to finance inventories or to carry accounts receivable, and
 - (c) institutions whose functions are predominantly to finance personal expenditures.
- (5) Bank holding companies.
- (6) Insurance companies.
- (7) Other domestic and foreign financial intermediaries

(excluding those institutions included in item 2 above) whose functions are predominantly extensions of credit for business purposes, such as investment companies that hold stock of operating companies for management or development purposes.

Exclude, for purposes of the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF:

- (1) All transactions that are included in Schedule RAL, item 1(d), "Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell."
- (2) Loans to brokers and dealers in securities and loans to investment trusts of the mutual fund or the closed-end types that hold stock for investment purposes. These should be reported against item 7, "Loans for purchasing or carrying securities."
- (3) Loans to financial corporations whose sole function is to borrow money and relend it to its affiliated companies or a corporate joint venture in which an affiliated company is a joint venturer.

Item 4 Commercial and industrial loans.

For the reporting branch or agency, report in the appropriate subitem loans for commercial and industrial purposes to sole proprietorships, partnerships, corporations, and other business enterprises, whether secured (other than by real estate) or unsecured, single-payment or installment. These loans may take the form of direct or purchased loans. Include the reporting institution's own acceptances that it holds in its portfolio when the account party is a commercial or industrial enterprise. Also include loans to individuals for commercial, industrial, and professional purposes but not for investment or personal expenditure purposes.

Include loans of the types listed below. These descriptions may overlap and are not all inclusive.

- (1) Loans for commercial, industrial, and professional purposes to:
 - (a) mining, oil- and gas-producing, and quarrying companies;
 - (b) manufacturing companies of all kinds, including those which process agricultural commodities;
 - (c) construction companies;

- (d) transportation and communications companies and public utilities;
- (e) wholesale and retail trade enterprises and other dealers in commodities;
- (f) cooperative associations including farmers' cooperatives;
- (g) service enterprises such as hotels, motels, laundries, automotive service stations, and nursing homes and hospitals operated for profit;
- (h) insurance agents; and
- (i) practitioners of law, medicine, and public accounting.
- (2) Loans for the purpose of financing capital expenditures and current operations.
- (3) Loans to business enterprises guaranteed by the Small Business Administration.
- (4) Loans to farmers for commercial and industrial purposes (when farmers operate a business enterprise as well as a farm).
- (5) Loans supported by letters of commitment from the Agency for International Development.
- (6) Loans made to finance construction that are not secured by real estate.
- (7) Loans to merchants or dealers on their own promissory notes secured by the pledge of their own installment paper.
- (8) Loans extended under credit cards and related plans that are readily identifiable as being issued in the name of a commercial or industrial enterprise.
- (9) Dealer flooring or floor-plan loans.
- (10) Loans collateralized by production payments (e.g., oil or mining production payments). Treat as a loan to the original seller of the production payment rather than to the holder of the production payment. For example, report in this item, as a loan to an oil company, a loan made to a nonprofit organization collateralized by an oil production payment; do *not* include in item 8 as a loan to the nonprofit organization.
- (11) Loans and participations in loans secured by condi-

tional sales contracts made to finance the purchase of commercial transportation equipment.

- (12) Commercial and industrial loans guaranteed by foreign governmental institutions.

Exclude from commercial and industrial loans:

- (1) Loans secured by real estate, even if for commercial and industrial purposes (report in item 1).
- (2) Loans to depository institutions (report in item 2).
- (3) Loans to nondepository financial institutions such as real estate investment trusts, mortgage companies, and insurance companies (report as loans to other financial institutions in item 3).
- (4) Loans for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities (report in item 7).
- (5) Loans for the purpose of financing agricultural production, whether made to farmers or to nonagricultural businesses (report in item 8).
- (6) Loans to nonprofit organizations, such as hospitals or educational institutions (report as all other loans in item 8), *except* those for which oil or mining production payments serve as collateral which are to be reported in this item.
- (7) Holdings of acceptances accepted by other banks (report in item 5).
- (8) Holdings of own acceptances when the account party is another bank (report in item 2) or a foreign government or official institution (report in item 6).
- (9) Equipment trust certificates (report in Schedule RAL, item 1(c)).

Item 4(a) To U.S. addressees (domicile).

Report all commercial and industrial loans to U.S. addressees. For a detailed discussion of U.S. and non-U.S. addressees, see the Glossary entry for “domicile.”

NOTE: In the IBF column, report all commercial and industrial loans made to businesses located in Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories and possessions.

Item 4(b) To non-U.S. addressees (domicile).

For the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF, report all commercial and industrial loans to non-U.S.

addressees. For a detailed discussion of U.S. and non-U.S. addressees, see the Glossary entry for “domicile.” For the branch or agency only, include all commercial and industrial loans to U.S. addresses that have since moved or relocated outside the 50 states of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. territories and possessions.

NOTE: Report in the IBF column all commercial and industrial loans made to businesses located in foreign countries.

Item 5 Acceptances of other banks.

Report in the appropriate subitem of column A the reporting branch or agency’s holdings of all bankers acceptances accepted by other nonrelated banks. Acceptances accepted by other banks may be purchased in the open market or discounted by the reporting entity. Also include acceptances owned that have been drawn by another bank in connection with the refinancing of another acceptance or for the financing of dollar exchange. For further information, see the Glossary entries for “bankers acceptances” and “banks, U.S. and foreign.”

Exclude acceptances accepted by the reporting branch or agency, discounted, and held in its portfolio. Such acceptances are to be reported in other items of this schedule according to the account party. Also exclude acceptances drawn on foreign governments or official institutions for the purpose of financing dollar exchange that are held in the reporting institutions portfolio (report in item 6), and acceptances accepted by related banking institutions (report in Schedule M).

Item 5(a) Of U.S. banks.

Report in column A the reporting institution’s holdings of bankers acceptances accepted by other U.S. banks. U.S. banks include both the U.S. and foreign branches of nonrelated U.S. banks. Report in column B the IBF’s holdings of bankers acceptances accepted by U.S. banks located in Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories and possessions.

Item 5(b) Of foreign banks.

Report in column A the reporting branch or agency’s (including its IBF) holdings of bankers acceptances accepted by other foreign banks. Foreign banks include

both the U.S. and foreign branches of nonrelated foreign banks. Report in column B the IBF's holdings of bankers acceptances accepted by other foreign banks.

Item 6 Loans to foreign governments and official institutions (including foreign central banks).

Report all loans (other than those secured by real estate), including planned and unplanned overdrafts, to governments in foreign countries, to their official institutions, and to international and regional institutions. *Include* bankers acceptances accepted by the reporting bank and held in its portfolio when the account party is a foreign government or official institution, including such acceptances for the purpose of financing dollar exchange. See the Glossary entry for "foreign governments and official institutions" for the definition of this term.

Exclude from loans to foreign governments and official institutions:

- (1) Loans to nationalized banks and other banking institutions owned by foreign governments and not functioning as central banks, banks of issue, or development banks (report in the appropriate subitem of item 2 above).
- (2) Loans to U.S. branches and agencies of foreign official banking institutions (report as a loan to a commercial bank in the U.S. in item 2(a)(1)).
- (3) Loans to foreign-government-owned nonbank corporations and enterprises (report in item 3, 4, or 8 as appropriate).

Item 7 Loans for purchasing or carrying securities (secured and unsecured).

Report all loans extended by the reporting branch or agency, or by the IBF only for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities.

Loans for purchasing or carrying securities include:

- (1) *All* loans to brokers and dealers in securities (other than those secured by real estate and those to depository institutions).
- (2) All loans, whether secured (other than by real estate) or unsecured, to any other borrower (except related depository institutions, which are reported in Schedule M) for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities (debt or equity), such as:

- (a) Loans made to provide funds to pay for the purchase of securities at settlement date.
- (b) Loans made to provide funds to repay indebtedness incurred in purchasing securities.
- (c) Loans that represent the renewal of loans to purchase or carry securities.
- (d) Loans to investment companies and mutual funds, but *excluding* loans to Small Business Investment Companies (reported in item 8).
- (e) Loans to "plan lenders" as defined in Section 207.4(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation G.
- (f) Loans to lenders other than brokers, dealers, and banks whose principal business is to extend credit for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities as described in Section 221.3(q) of Federal Reserve Regulation U, unless the loan is excepted by that section.

For purposes of this report, the purpose of a loan collateralized by "stock" is determined as follows:

- (1) For loans that are collateralized in whole or in part by "margin stock," as defined by Federal Reserve Regulation U, the purpose of the loan is determined by the latest Statement of Purpose (Form FR U-1) on file.
- (2) For loans that are collateralized by "stock" other than "margin stock," the bank may determine the purpose of the loan according to the most current information available.

Exclude from loans for purchasing or carrying securities:

- (1) Loans to nonrelated banks in foreign countries that act as brokers and dealers in securities (report in item 2(c)).
- (2) Loans to depository institutions (other than related depository institutions reported in Schedule M) for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities (report in subitems of item 2, as appropriate).
- (3) Transactions reportable in Schedule RAL, item 1(d), "Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell."
- (4) Loans secured by real estate (report in item 1).

Item 8 All other loans.

For the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF, and for the IBF only, report in the appropriate column all loans and discounts (other than loans for purchasing or carrying securities) that cannot properly be reported in one of the preceding items in this schedule, such as:

- (1) Unplanned overdrafts to deposit accounts (except overdrafts of depository institutions and foreign governments and official institutions, which are to be reported in items 2 and 6 above, respectively, or Schedule M if of related depository institutions).
- (2) Loans (other than those secured by real estate) to nonprofit organizations (e.g., churches, hospitals, educational and charitable institutions, clubs, and similar associations) *except* those collateralized by production payments where the proceeds ultimately go to a commercial or industrial organization (report in item 4).
- (3) Loans to individuals for investment or personal expenditure purposes (as distinct from commercial, industrial, or professional purposes), other than those secured by real estate.
- (4) Loans to holding companies of other depository institutions.
- (5) Loans to finance agricultural production, whether made to farmers or to nonagricultural businesses, and other loans to farmers except those secured by real estate (report in item 1).
- (6) Loans and advances made to the reporting institution's own trust department.
- (7) Loans to Small Business Investment Companies.
- (8) Obligations (other than securities and leases) of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. Report here obligations of states and political subdivisions in the United States (including planned and unplanned overdrafts and obligations secured by real estate), other than those obligations reported (a) as securities issued by such entities in Schedule RAL, item 1(c)(2), and (b) as lease financing receivables of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. in Schedule C, part I, item 9.

States and political subdivisions in the U.S. include:

- (a) the fifty states of the United States and the

District of Columbia and their counties, municipalities, school districts, irrigation districts, and drainage and sewer districts; and

- (b) the governments of Puerto Rico and of the U.S. territories and possessions and their political subdivisions.

Treatment of industrial development bonds (IDBs).

Industrial development bonds (IDBs), sometimes referred to as "industrial revenue bonds," are typically issued by local industrial development authorities to benefit private commercial and industrial development. For purposes of this report, all IDBs should be reported as securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the U.S. in Schedule RAL, item 1(c)(2), or as loans in this item, consistent with the asset category in which the branch or agency reports IDBs for other financial reporting purposes. Regardless of whether they are reported as securities in Schedule RAL, item 1(c)(2), or as loans in this item, all IDBs that meet the definition of a "security" in FASB Statement No. 115 must be measured in accordance with Statement No. 115.

Treatment of other obligations of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. In addition to those IDBs that are reported in this item in accordance with the preceding paragraph, *include* as obligations (other than securities and leases) of states and political subdivisions in the U.S., all other obligations *except* those that meet *any* of the following criteria:

- (a) Notes, bonds, and debentures (including tax warrants and tax-anticipation notes) that are rated by a nationally-recognized rating service (report as securities in Schedule RAL, item 1(c)(2)).
- (b) Obligations of state and local governments that are guaranteed by the United States Government (report as securities in Schedule RAL, item 1(c)(2)).
- (c) Nonrated obligations of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. that the branch or agency considers securities for other financial reporting purposes (report as securities in Schedule RAL, item 1(c)(2)).
- (9) Loans to federally-sponsored lending agencies. Refer to the Glossary entry for "federally-sponsored lending agency" for the definition of this term.

Exclude from all other loans extensions of credit initially made in the form of planned or “advance agreement” overdrafts other than those made to borrowers of the types whose obligations are specifically reportable in this item (report in other items, as appropriate). For example, report advances to banks in foreign countries in the form of “advance agreement” overdrafts as loans to banks in foreign countries in item 2(c). Report both planned and unplanned overdrafts on “due to” deposit accounts of depository institutions in item 2.

Item 9 Lease financing receivables (net of unearned income).

For the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF, and for the IBF only, report in the appropriate column all lease financing receivables of U.S. addressees (item 9(a)) and all lease financing receivables of non-U.S. addressees (item 9(b)). Include all outstanding receivable balances relating to direct financing and leveraged leases on property acquired by the branch or agency for leasing purposes. These balances should include the estimated residual value of leased property and *must* be net of unearned income. For further discussion of leases where the branch or agency is the lessor, refer to the Glossary entry for “lease accounting.”

Include all lease financing receivables of states and political subdivisions in the U.S.

Item 9(a) Of U.S. addressees (domicile).

Report all outstanding receivable balances relating to direct financing and leveraged leases on property acquired by the branch or agency for leasing to U.S. addressees (see the Glossary entry for “domicile”).

Item 9(b) Of non-U.S. addressees (domicile)

Report all outstanding receivable balances relating to direct financing and leveraged leases on property acquired by the branch or agency for leasing to non-U.S. addressees (see the Glossary entry for “domicile”).

Item 10 LESS: Any unearned income on loans reflected in items 1–8 above.

To the extent possible, the preferred treatment is to report the specific loan categories net of unearned income. A reporting institution (including its IBF) should enter here unearned income only to the extent that it is included in

(i.e., *not* deducted from) the various loan items (items 1 through 8) of this schedule. If a reporting institution reports each loan item net of unearned income, enter a zero or the word “none” in this item. (Unearned income includes income received but not yet earned, such as prepaid interest and the unamortized portion of loan origination fees.)

Do *not* include unearned income on lease financing receivables in this item (deduct from Schedule C, part I, item 9).

Item 11 Total loans and leases, net of unearned income.

Report the sum of items 1 through 9 less the amount reported in item 10. The amounts in columns A and B must equal Schedule RAL, item 1(e), columns A and B, respectively.

Memoranda

Item M1 Not applicable.

Item M2 Holdings of own acceptances included in Schedule C, part I, item 4.

Report holdings of own acceptances included in item 4, column A, “Commercial and industrial loans.” Include all holdings of own acceptances, whether purchased or discounted. These acceptances, owned by the reporting branch or agency, are bills or drafts of exchange that have been accepted by the reporting institution or by others for its account, are liabilities of the reporting institution’s customer and are outstanding on the report date.

Item M3 Commercial and industrial loans with remaining maturity of one year or less (excluding those in nonaccrual status).

Report in the proper subitems below the amount outstanding on report date of commercial and industrial loans (sum of items 4(a) and 4(b) of this schedule, column A) which have a remaining maturity of one year or less. Demand loans, loans with no stated repayment schedule and no stated maturity, past due loans and overdrafts should be considered as having at maturity of one year or less and included here. All other commercial and industrial loans with remaining maturity of more

than one year are reported in Memorandum item 4 below. Exclude those loans and leases that are reported as nonaccrual in Schedule N, column C.

Item M3(a) With predetermined interest rates.

Report in this item those commercial and industrial loans with a remaining maturity of one year or less with fixed or predetermined interest rates. A predetermined interest rate is a rate that changes during the term of the loan on a predetermined basis, with the exact rate of interest over the life of the loan known with certainty to both the borrower and the lender when the loan (or instrument) is acquired.

Item M3(b) With floating interest rates.

Report in this item those commercial and industrial loans with a remaining maturity of one year or less with floating or adjustable interest rates. A floating or adjustable interest rate is a rate that varies, or can vary, in relation to an index, to some other interest rate such as the rate on certain U.S. Government securities or the branch or agency's "prime rate", or to some other variable criterion the exact value of which cannot be known in advance. Therefore, the exact rate the loan (or instrument) carries at any subsequent time cannot be known at the time of origination. All demand loans should be considered to have a floating interest rate, for purposes of this report.

Item M4 Commercial and industrial loans with remaining maturity of more than one year (excluding those in nonaccrual status).

Report in the proper subitems below the amount outstanding on the report date of commercial and industrial loans (the sum of items 4(a) and 4(b) of this schedule, column A) which have a remaining maturity of more than one year. Exclude demand loans, loans with no stated repayment schedule and no stated maturity, past due loans and overdrafts, which should be reported in Memorandum item 3 above. Exclude those loans and leases that are reported as nonaccrual in Schedule N, column C.

Item M4(a) With predetermined interest rates.

Report in this item those commercial and industrial loans with remaining maturity of more than one year with fixed or predetermined interest rates. The definition of

this type of rate is found in Memorandum item 3(a) above.

Item M4(b) With floating interest rates.

Report in this item those commercial and industrial loans with a remaining maturity of more than one year with floating interest rates. The definition of this type of rate is found in Memorandum item 3(b) above.

Part II. Loans to Small Businesses and Small Farms—General Instructions

Schedule C, part II, is to be completed only as of the June 30 report date by branches whose deposits are insured by the FDIC.

Schedule C, part II, requests information on the number and amount currently outstanding of "loans to small businesses" and "loans to small farms," as defined below. This information is being collected pursuant to Section 122 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991.

For purposes of this schedule, "*loans to small businesses*" consist of the following:

- (1) Loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties (excluding those held in the branch's IBF) with original amounts of \$1 million or less that have been reported in Schedule C, part I, item 1, column A, "Loans secured by real estate," and
- (2) Loans (excluding those held in the branch's IBF) with original amounts of \$1 million or less that have been reported in Schedule C, part I, item 4(a), column A, "Commercial and industrial loans to U.S. addressees."

For purposes of this schedule, "*loans to small farms*" consist of the following:

- (1) Loans secured by farmland (including farm residential and other improvements) (excluding those held in the branch's IBF) with original amounts of \$500,000 or less that have been reported in Schedule C, part I, item 1, column A, "Loans secured by real estate," and
- (2) Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers (excluding those held in the branch's IBF) with original amounts of \$500,000 or

less that have been reported in Schedule C, part I, item 8, column A, "All other loans."

The following guidelines should be used to determine the "original amount" of a loan:

- (1) For loans drawn down under lines of credit or loan commitments, the "original amount" of the loan is the size of the line of credit or loan commitment when the line of credit or loan commitment was *most recently* approved, extended, or renewed prior to the report date. However, if the amount currently outstanding as of the report date exceeds this size, the "original amount" is the amount currently outstanding on the report date.
- (2) For loan participations and syndications, the "original amount" of the loan participation or syndication is the entire amount of the credit originated by the lead lender.
- (3) For all other loans, the "original amount" is the total amount of the loan at origination or the amount currently outstanding as of the report date, whichever is larger.

The "amount currently outstanding" for a loan is its carrying value, i.e., the amount at which the loan is reported in Schedule C, part I, items 1, 4(a), or 8, above.

Except as noted below for "corporate" or "business" credit card programs, when determining "original amounts" and reporting the number and amount currently outstanding for a category of loans in this part II, multiple loans to one borrower should be combined and reported on an aggregate basis rather than as separate individual loans to the extent that the loan systems in which the branch's business and/or farm loan data are maintained can provide aggregate individual borrower data without undue cost to the reporting institution. However, if the burden of such aggregation would be excessive, the institution may report multiple loans to one borrower as separate individual loans.

A branch that offers "corporate" or "business" credit card programs under which credit cards are issued to one or more of a company's employees for business-related use should treat each company's program as a single extension of credit to that company. The credit limits for all of the individual credit cards issued to the company's employees should be totalled and this total should be treated as the "original amount" of the "corporate" or

"business" credit card program established for this company. The company's program should be reported as *one* loan and the amount currently outstanding would be the sum of the credit card balances as of the June 30 report date on each of the individual credit cards issued to the company's employees. However, when aggregated data for each individual company in a "corporate" or "business" credit card program are not readily determinable from the branch's credit card records, the branch should develop reasonable estimates of the number of "corporate" or "business" credit card programs in existence as of the June 30 report date, the "original amounts" of these programs, and the "amounts currently outstanding" for these programs and should then report information about these programs on the basis of its reasonable estimates. In no case should the individual credit cards issued to a company's employees under a "corporate" or "business" credit card program be reported as separate individual loans to small businesses.

Item Instructions for Part II

Loans to Small Businesses

Item 1(a) Indicate in the appropriate box at the right whether all or substantially all of the branch's "Commercial and industrial loans to U.S. addressees" (excluding those held in its IBF) reported in Schedule C, part I, item 4(a), column A, consist of loans with original amounts of \$100,000 or less.

If (a) the average size of the amount currently outstanding for your branch's "Commercial and industrial loans to U.S. addressees" (excluding those held in its IBF) as reported in Schedule C, part I, above, is \$100,000 or less *and* (b) your lending officers' knowledge of your branch's loans or other relevant information pertaining to "Commercial and industrial loans to U.S. addressees" (excluding those held in its IBF) indicates that all or substantially all of the dollar volume of your branch's loans in this loan category have "original amounts" (as described above in the General Instructions to this part II) of \$100,000 or less, place an "X" in the box marked "YES," complete items 1(b) and 2 below, skip item 3, and complete items 4 and 5. Otherwise, place an "X" in the box marked "NO," skip item 1(b) and complete items 2 through 5 below.

Item 1(b) Number of “Commercial and industrial loans to U.S. addressees” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) reported in Schedule C, part I, item 4(a), column A.

Count the number of individual “Commercial and industrial loans to U.S. addressees” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) currently outstanding whose carrying values add up to the amount reported in Schedule C, part I, item 4(a), column A minus column B. Multiple loans to one borrower should be combined and reported on an aggregate basis rather than as separate individual loans to the extent that the loan systems in which the branch’s business and/or farm loan data are maintained can provide aggregate individual borrower data without undue cost to the reporting institution. However, if the burden of such aggregation would be excessive, the institution may report multiple loans to one borrower as separate individual loans.

Item 2 Number and amount currently outstanding of “Loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) reported in Schedule C, part I, item 1, column A, “Loans secured by real estate.”

See the General Instructions to this part II for the guidelines for determining the “original amount” of a loan. Multiple loans to one borrower should be combined and reported on an aggregate basis rather than as separate individual loans to the extent that the loan systems in which the branch’s business and/or farm loan data are maintained can provide aggregate individual borrower data without undue cost to the reporting institution. However, if the burden of such aggregation would be excessive, the institution may report multiple loans to one borrower as separate individual loans.

The sum of the amounts currently outstanding reported in items 2(a) through 2(c), column B, must be less than or equal to Schedule C, part I, item 1, column A minus column B.

Item 2(a) With original amounts of \$100,000 or less.

Add up the total carrying value of all currently outstanding “Loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) with “original amounts” of \$100,000 or less and report this

total amount in column B. Do *not* add up the “original amounts” of each of these loans and report the total original amount in column B.

Count the number of individual “Loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties” whose carrying values were included in the amount reported in column B for this item (i.e., those “Loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) with “original amounts” of \$100,000 or less). Report this number in column A.

Item 2(b) With original amounts of more than \$100,000 through \$250,000.

Add up the total carrying value of all currently outstanding “Loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) with “original amounts” of more than \$100,000 through \$250,000 and report this total amount in column B. Do *not* add up the “original amounts” of each of these loans and report the total original amount in column B.

Count the number of individual “Loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties” whose carrying values were included in the amount reported in column B for this item (i.e., those “Loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) with “original amounts” of more than \$100,000 through \$250,000). Report this number in column A.

Item 2(c) With original amounts of more than \$250,000 through \$1,000,000.

Add up the total carrying value of all currently outstanding “Loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) with “original amounts” of more than \$250,000 through \$1,000,000 and report this total amount in column B. Do *not* add up the “original amounts” of each of these loans and report the total original amount in column B.

Count the number of individual “Loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) whose carrying values were included in the amount reported in column B for this item (i.e., those “Loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) with “original amounts” of more than \$250,000 through \$1,000,000). Report this number in column A.

Item 3 Number and amount currently outstanding of “Commercial and industrial loans to U.S. addressees” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) reported in Schedule C, part I, item 4(a), column A.

See the General Instructions to this part II for the guidelines for determining the “original amount” of a loan. Multiple loans to one borrower should be combined and reported on an aggregate basis rather than as separate individual loans to the extent that the loan systems in which the branch’s business and/or farm loan data are maintained can provide aggregate individual borrower data without undue cost to the reporting institution. However, if the burden of such aggregation would be excessive, the institution may report multiple loans to one borrower as separate individual loans.

The sum of the amounts currently outstanding reported in items 3(a) through 3(c), column B, must be less than or equal to Schedule C, part I, item 4(a), column A minus column B.

Item 3(a) With original amounts of \$100,000 or less.

Add up the total carrying value of all currently outstanding “Commercial and industrial loans to U.S. addressees” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) with “original amounts” of \$100,000 or less and report this total amount in column B. Do *not* add up the “original amounts” of each of these loans and report the total original amount in column B.

Count the number of individual “Commercial and industrial loans to U.S. addressees” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) whose carrying values were included in the amount reported in column B for this item (i.e., those “Commercial and industrial loans to U.S. addressees” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) with “original amounts” of \$100,000 or less). Report this number in column A.

Item 3(b) With original amounts of more than \$100,000 through \$250,000.

Add up the total carrying value of all currently outstanding “Commercial and industrial loans to U.S. addressees” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) with “original amounts” of more than \$100,000 through \$250,000 and report this total amount in column B. Do

not add up the “original amounts” of each of these loans and report the total original amount in column B.

Count the number of individual “Commercial and industrial loans to U.S. addressees” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) whose carrying values were included in the amount reported in column B for this item (i.e., those “Commercial and industrial loans to U.S. addressees” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) with “original amounts” of more than \$100,000 through \$250,000). Report this number in column A.

Item 3(c) With original amounts of more than \$250,000 through \$1,000,000.

Add up the total carrying value of all currently outstanding “Commercial and industrial loans to U.S. addressees” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) with “original amounts” of more than \$250,000 through \$1,000,000 and report this total amount in column B. Do *not* add up the “original amounts” of each of these loans and report the total original amount in column B.

Count the number of individual “Commercial and industrial loans to U.S. addressees” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) whose carrying values were included in the amount reported in column B for this item (i.e., those “Commercial and industrial loans to U.S. addressees” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) with “original amounts” of more than \$250,000 through \$1,000,000). Report this number in column A.

Item 4 Number and amount currently outstanding of “Loans secured by farmland (including farm residential and other improvements)” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) reported in Schedule C, part I, item 1, column A, “Loans secured by real estate.”

See the General Instructions to this part II for the guidelines for determining the “original amount” of a loan. Multiple loans to one borrower should be combined and reported on an aggregate basis rather than as separate individual loans to the extent that the loan systems in which the branch’s business and/or farm loan data are maintained can provide aggregate individual borrower data without undue cost to the reporting institution. However, if the burden of such aggregation would be excessive, the institution may report multiple loans to one borrower as separate individual loans.

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The sum of the amounts currently outstanding reported in items 4(a) through 4(c), column B, must be less than or equal to Schedule C, part I, item 1, column A minus column B. In addition, the sum of the amounts currently outstanding reported in items 2(a) through 2(c), column B, and items 4(a) through 4(c), column B, must be less than or equal to Schedule C, part I, item 1, column A minus column B.

Item 4(a) With original amounts of \$100,000 or less.

Add up the total carrying value of all currently outstanding “Loans secured by farmland (including farm residential and other improvements)” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) with “original amounts” of \$100,000 or less and report this total amount in column B. Do *not* add up the “original amounts” of each of these loans and report the total original amount in column B.

Count the number of individual “Loans secured by farmland (including farm residential and other improvements)” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) whose carrying values were included in the amount reported in column B for this item (i.e., those “Loans secured by farmland (including farm residential and other improvements)” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) with “original amounts” of \$100,000 or less). Report this number in column A.

Item 4(b) With original amounts of more than \$100,000 through \$250,000.

Add up the total carrying value of all currently outstanding “Loans secured by farmland (including farm residential and other improvements)” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) with “original amounts” of more than \$100,000 through \$250,000 and report this total amount in column B. Do *not* add up the “original amounts” of each of these loans and report the total original amount in column B.

Count the number of individual “Loans secured by farmland (including farm residential and other improvements)” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) whose carrying values were included in the amount reported in column B for this item (i.e., those “Loans secured by farmland (including farm residential and other improvements)” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) with “original amounts” of more than \$100,000 through \$250,000). Report this number in column A.

Item 4(c) With original amounts of more than \$250,000 through \$500,000.

Add up the total carrying value of all currently outstanding “Loans secured by farmland (including farm residential and other improvements)” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) with “original amounts” of more than \$250,000 through \$500,000 and report this total amount in column B. Do *not* add up the “original amounts” of each of these loans and report the total original amount in column B.

Count the number of individual “Loans secured by farmland (including farm residential and other improvements)” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) whose carrying values were included in the amount reported in column B for this item (i.e., those “Loans secured by farmland (including farm residential and other improvements)” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) with “original amounts” of more than \$250,000 through \$500,000). Report this number in column A.

Item 5 Number and amount currently outstanding of “Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) reported in Schedule C, part I, item 8, column A, “All other loans.”

See the General Instructions to this part II for the guidelines for determining the “original amount” of a loan. Multiple loans to one borrower should be combined and reported on an aggregate basis rather than as separate individual loans to the extent that the loan systems in which the branch’s business and/or farm loan data are maintained can provide aggregate individual borrower data without undue cost to the reporting institution. However, if the burden of such aggregation would be excessive, the institution may report multiple loans to one borrower as separate individual loans.

The sum of the amounts currently outstanding reported in items 5(a) through 5(c), column B, must be less than or equal to Schedule C, part I, item 8, column A minus column B.

Item 5(a) With original amounts of \$100,000 or less.

Add up the total carrying value of all currently outstanding “Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers” (excluding those held in the branch’s

IBF) with “original amounts” of \$100,000 or less and report this total amount in column B. Do *not* add up the “original amounts” of each of these loans and report the total original amount in column B.

Count the number of individual “Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) whose carrying values were included in the amount reported in column B for this item (i.e., those “Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) with “original amounts” of \$100,000 or less). Report this number in column A.

Item 5(b) With original amounts of more than \$100,000 through \$250,000.

Add up the total carrying value of all currently outstanding “Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) with “original amounts” of more than \$100,000 through \$250,000 and report this total amount in column B. Do *not* add up the “original amounts” of each of these loans and report the total original amount in column B.

Count the number of individual “Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) whose carrying values were included in the amount reported in column B for this item (i.e., those “Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) with “original amounts” of more than \$100,000 through \$250,000). Report this number in column A.

Item 5(c) With original amounts of more than \$250,000 through \$500,000.

Add up the total carrying value of all currently outstanding “Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) with “original amounts” of more than \$250,000 through \$500,000 and report this total amount in column B. Do *not* add up the “original amounts” of each of these loans and report the total original amount in column B.

Count the number of individual “Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) whose carrying

values were included in the amount reported in column B for this item (i.e., those “Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers” (excluding those held in the branch’s IBF) with “original amounts” of more than \$250,000 through \$500,000). Report this number in column A.

Examples of Reporting in Schedule C, Part II

- (1) A branch has a “Loan secured by nonfarm nonresidential property” (not held in its IBF) which has a carrying value on the June 30 report date of \$70,000 and this amount is included in Schedule C, part I, item 1, column A. The branch made this loan to the borrower in the original amount of \$75,000, so it would be considered a “loan to a small business” and would be reported in Schedule C, part II. Because the original amount of the loan is \$100,000 or less, the branch would report the \$70,000 amount currently outstanding in part II, item 2(a), column B.
- (2) The branch has a second “Loan secured by nonfarm nonresidential property” (not held in its IBF) which has a carrying value on the June 30 report date of \$60,000 and this amount is included in Schedule C, part I, item 1, column A. The branch made this loan to the borrower in the original amount of \$125,000, so it would be considered a “loan to a small business” and would be reported in Schedule C, part II. Because the original amount of the loan falls within the more than \$100,000 through \$250,000 range, the branch would report the \$60,000 amount currently outstanding in part II, item 2(b), column B.
- (3) The branch has a “Commercial and industrial loan to a U.S. addressee” (not held in its IBF) which has a carrying value on the June 30 report date of \$200,000 and this amount is included in Schedule C, part I, item 4(a), column A. The branch made this loan to the borrower in the original amount of \$250,000, so it would be considered a “loan to a small business” and would be reported in Schedule C, part II. Because the original amount of the loan is exactly \$250,000 which is the upper end of the more than \$100,000 through \$250,000 range, the branch would report the \$200,000 amount currently outstanding in part II, item 3(b), column B.

- (4) The branch has a second “Commercial and industrial loan to a U.S. addressee” (not held in its IBF) which has a carrying value on the June 30 report date of \$90,000 and this amount is included in Schedule C, part I, item 4(a), column A. The branch made this loan to the borrower in the original amount of \$500,000 and sold loan participations for \$400,000 while retaining \$100,000. Nevertheless, based on the entire amount of the credit that was originated by the branch, the loan would be considered a “loan to a small business” and would be reported in Schedule C, part II. Because the original amount of the entire loan is \$500,000 which falls within the more than \$250,000 through \$1,000,000 range, the branch would report the \$90,000 amount currently outstanding in part II, item 3(c), column B.
- (5) The branch has a third “Commercial and industrial loan to a U.S. addressee” (not held in its IBF) which has a carrying value on the June 30 report date of \$55,000 and this amount is included in Schedule C, part I, item 4(a), column A. This loan represents a participation purchased by the branch from another lender. The original amount of the entire credit is \$750,000 and the branch’s original share of this credit was \$75,000. Based on the entire amount of the credit that was originated by the other lender, the loan would be considered a “loan to a small business” and would be reported in Schedule C, part II. Because the original amount of the entire credit is \$750,000 which falls within the more than \$250,000 through \$1,000,000 range, the branch would report the \$55,000 amount currently outstanding in part II, item 3(c), column B.
- (6) The branch has another “Commercial and industrial loan to a U.S. addressee” (not held in its IBF) and it has a carrying value on the June 30 report date of \$120,000. This amount is included in Schedule C, part I, item 4(a), column A. This loan represents a participation purchased by the branch from another lender. The original amount of the entire credit is \$1,250,000 and the branch’s original share of this credit was \$250,000. Because the original amount of the entire credit exceeds \$1,000,000, the loan would *not* be considered a “loan to a small business” and would *not* be reported in Schedule C, part II.
- (7) The branch has a “Loan secured by nonfarm nonresidential property” (not held in its IBF) and a “Commercial and industrial loan to a U.S. addressee” (not held in its IBF) to the same borrower. The first loan has a carrying value on the June 30 report date of \$375,000 and this amount is included in Schedule C, part I, item 1, column A. This “Loan secured by nonfarm nonresidential property” was made in the original amount of \$400,000. The second loan has a carrying value on the June 30 report date of \$650,000 and this amount is included in Schedule C, part I, item 4(a), column A. This “Commercial and industrial loan to a U.S. addressee” was made in the original amount of \$750,000.
- Case I:** The branch’s loan system *can* provide aggregate individual borrower data without undue cost to the reporting institution. The loan system indicates that this borrower’s two loans have a combined original amount of \$1,150,000 and therefore the loans would *not* be considered “loans to a small business” and would *not* be reported in Schedule C, part II.
- Case II:** The branch’s loan system *cannot* provide aggregate individual borrower data without undue cost to the reporting institution. Therefore, the borrower’s two loans would be treated as separate loans for purposes of Schedule C, part II. Based on its \$400,000 original amount, the “Loan secured by nonfarm nonresidential property” would be considered a “loan to a small business” and would be reported in Schedule C, part II. Because the original amount of the loan falls within the more than \$250,000 through \$1,000,000 range, the branch would report the \$375,000 amount currently outstanding in part II, item 2(c), column B, and count this loan as *one* loan for purposes of part II, item 2(c), column A. Since the “Commercial and industrial loan to a U.S. addressee” is being handled separately and its original amount is \$750,000, it would also be considered a “loan to a small business” and would be reported in Schedule C, part II. Because the original amount of this loan falls within the more than \$250,000 through \$1,000,000 range, the branch would report the \$650,000 amount currently outstanding in part II, item 3(c), column B, and count this loan as *one* loan for purposes of part II, item 3(c), column A.

- (8) The branch has a “Loan secured by farmland (including farm residential and other improvements)” (not held in its IBF) which has a carrying value on the June 30 report date of \$225,000. The branch made this loan to the borrower in the original amount of \$260,000 and the loan is secured by a first lien on the borrower’s farmland. The branch has a second “Loan secured by farmland” (not held in its IBF) to this same borrower and it is secured by a second lien on the borrower’s property. This second lien loan has a carrying value of \$50,000 and the original amount of the loan is the same as its carrying value. The carrying values of both loans (the \$225,000 first lien loan and the \$50,000 second lien loan) are included in Schedule C, part I, item 1, column A.

Case I: The branch’s loan system *can provide* aggregate individual borrower data without undue cost to the reporting institution. The loan system indicates that this borrower’s two loans have a combined original amount of \$310,000 and therefore the two loans together would be considered a single “loan to a small farm” and would be reported in Schedule C, part II. Because the original amount of the two combined loans falls within the more than \$250,000 through \$500,000 range, the branch would report the \$275,000 combined total of the amounts currently outstanding for the two loans in part II, item 4(c), column B, and count these two loans to the same borrower as *one* loan for purposes of part II, item 4(c), column A.

Case II: The branch’s loan system *cannot provide* aggregate individual borrower data without undue cost to the reporting institution. Therefore, the borrower’s two loans would be treated as separate loans for purposes of Schedule C, part II. Based on its \$260,000 original amount, the first lien loan would be considered a “loan to a small farm” and would be reported in Schedule C, part II. Because the original amount of the loan falls within the more than \$250,000 through \$500,000 range, the branch would report the \$225,000 amount currently outstanding in part II, item 4(c), column B, and count this loan as *one* loan for purposes of part II, item 4(c), column A. Since the second lien loan is being handled separately and its original amount is \$50,000, it would also be considered a “loan to a small farm” and would be reported in Schedule C,

part II. Because the original amount of this loan is less than \$100,000, the branch would report the \$50,000 amount currently outstanding in part II, item 4(a), column B, and count this loan as *one* loan for purposes of part II, item 4(a), column A.

- (9) The branch has one final “Loan secured by farmland” (not held in its IBF) which has a carrying value on the June 30 report date of \$5,000 and this amount is included in Schedule C, part I, item 1, column A. The branch made this loan to the borrower in the original amount of \$300,000, so it would be considered a “loan to a small farm” and would be reported in Schedule C, part II. Because the original amount of the loan falls within the more than \$250,000 through \$500,000 range, the branch would report the \$5,000 amount currently outstanding in part II, item 4(c), column B.
- (10) The branch has granted a \$150,000 line of credit to a farmer that is not secured by real estate. The farmer has received advances twice under this line of credit and, rather than having signed a single note for the entire \$150,000 amount of the line of credit, has signed separate notes for each advance. One note is in the original amount of \$30,000 and the other is in the original amount of \$50,000. The carrying values of the two notes (which are not held in the branch’s IBF) on the June 30 report date are the same as their original amounts and these amounts are included in Schedule C, part I, item 8, column A. For loans drawn down under lines of credit, the original amount of the loan is the size of the line of credit when it was most recently approved, extended, or renewed prior to the report date. In this case, the line of credit was most recently approved for \$150,000.

Case I: The branch’s loan system *can provide* aggregate individual borrower data for multiple advances under lines of credit without undue cost to the reporting institution. Thus, even though a separate note was signed each time the farmer borrowed under the line of credit, the loan system combines all information about the farmer’s separate borrowings under the line of credit. Therefore, the loan system indicates that the farmer has a line of credit for \$150,000 and that the amount currently outstanding under the line of credit for the combined carrying values of the two borrowings under the

line of credit is \$80,000. Because the line of credit was most recently approved for \$150,000, this \$150,000 original amount for the line of credit would be considered a “loan to a small farm” that would be reported in Schedule C, part II. Therefore, the original amount of the line of credit falls within the more than \$100,000 through \$250,000 range and the branch would report the \$80,000 combined total of the amounts currently outstanding for the two notes in part II, item 5(b), column B, and count these two notes to the farmer under the line of credit as *one* loan for purposes of part II, item 5(b), column A.

Case II: The branch’s loan system *cannot provide* aggregate individual borrower data for lines of credit without undue cost to the reporting institution. Therefore, the farmer’s two notes under the line of credit would be treated as separate loans for purposes of Schedule C, part II. The original amount of the line of credit is \$150,000 and each of the two notes would be considered a “loan to a small farm” that would be reported in Schedule C,

part II. Because each of the two notes indicates that it is part of a \$150,000 line of credit and the \$150,000 original amount of the line of credit falls within the more than \$100,000 through \$250,000 range, the branch would report both the \$30,000 and \$50,000 amounts currently outstanding in part II, item 5(b), column B, and count these as *two* loans for purposes of part II, item 5(b), column A.

- (11) The branch has one other “Loan to finance agricultural production and other loans to a farmer” (not held in its IBF) which has a carrying value on the June 30 report date of \$75,000 and this amount is included in Schedule C, part I, item 8, column A. The branch made this loan to the borrower in the original amount of \$100,000, so it would be considered a “loan to a small farm” and would be reported in Schedule C, part II. Because the original amount of the loan is exactly \$100,000 which is the upper end of the \$100,000 or less range, the branch would report the \$75,000 amount currently outstanding in part II, item 5(a), column B.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE

FFIEC 002

Schedule E—Deposit Liabilities and Credit Balances

General Instructions

A complete discussion of deposits is included in the Glossary entry entitled “deposits.” That discussion addresses the following topics and types of deposits in detail:

- (1) Federal Deposit Insurance Act definition of deposits;
- (2) transaction accounts;
- (3) demand deposits;
- (4) NOW accounts;
- (5) ATS accounts;
- (6) telephone or preauthorized transfer accounts;
- (7) nontransaction accounts;
- (8) savings accounts;
- (9) money market deposit accounts;
- (10) other savings deposits;
- (11) time deposits;
- (12) time certificates of deposit;
- (13) time deposits, open account;
- (14) interest-bearing deposit accounts; and
- (15) noninterest-bearing deposit accounts.

Additional discussions pertaining to deposits will also be found under separate Glossary entries for:

- (1) brokered deposits;
- (2) credit balances;
- (3) letter of credit (for letters of credit sold for cash and travelers’ letters of credit);
- (4) overdraft;

(5) pass-through reserve balances; and

(6) reciprocal balances.

This schedule covers the deposit liabilities and credit balances of the reporting branch or agency, excluding its IBF, in the first three columns and the deposit liabilities of the IBF in the last column.

NOTE: Branches whose deposits are insured by the FDIC should refer to Schedule O for information about reporting of deposits for insurance assessment purposes.

Exclude all transactions with related depository institutions, which are to be reported in Schedule M.

Definitions

The term “deposits” is defined in the Glossary and generally follows the definitions of deposits used in the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and in Federal Reserve Regulation D.

Reciprocal balances between the reporting branch or agency and other depository institutions may be reported on a net basis when a right of setoff exists. See the Glossary entry for “offsetting” for the conditions that must be met for a right of setoff to exist. For further information, see the “Glossary” entry for “reciprocal balances.”

For the appropriate treatment of deposits of depository institutions for which the reporting branch or agency is serving as a pass-through agent for federal required reserves, see the Glossary entry for “pass-through reserve balances.”

The following are *not* reported as deposits:

- (1) Outstanding drafts (including advices or authorizations to charge the branch or agency’s balance in another depository institution) drawn in the regular

course of business by the reporting branch or agency on other depository institutions.

- (2) Overdrafts in deposit accounts. Overdrafts are to be reported as loans in Schedule C and not as negative deposits. Overdrafts in a single type of related transaction accounts (e.g., related demand deposit accounts or related NOW accounts, but not a combination of demand deposit accounts and NOW accounts) of a single legal entity that are established under a bona fide cash management arrangement by this legal entity are not to be classified as loans unless there is a net overdraft position in the accounts taken as a whole. Such accounts are regarded as, and function as, one account rather than as multiple separate accounts. (NOTE: Affiliates and subsidiaries are considered separate legal entities.)
- (3) Trust funds held in the branch or agency's own trust department that the branch or agency keeps segregated and apart from its general assets and does not use in the conduct of its business.

The following are reported as deposits:

- (1) Deposits of trust funds standing to the credit of other banks and all trust funds held or deposited in any department of the reporting branch or agency other than the trust department.
- (2) Credit items that could not be posted to the individual deposit accounts but that have been credited to the control accounts of the various deposit categories on the general ledger.
- (3) Debit items ("throw-outs," "bookkeepers' cut-backs," or "rejects") that cannot be posted to the individual deposit accounts without creating overdrafts or for some other reason, but which have been charged to the control accounts of the various deposit categories on the general ledger.
- (4) Escrow funds.
- (5) Payments collected by the branch or agency on loans secured by real estate and other loans serviced for others that have not yet been remitted to the owners of the loans.
- (6) Funds received from customers and held for the eventual application to the reduction of outstanding acceptances or where the receipt thereof does not immediately reduce or extinguish the indebtedness.

- (7) Credit balances, as defined in the Glossary, are those liabilities held by U.S. agencies of foreign banks that are defined as such by state law or federal regulation. For purposes of this report, they are included as part of transaction accounts.
- (8) Funds received or held in connection with checks or drafts drawn by the reporting branch or agency and drawn on, or payable at or through, another depository institution either on a zero-balance account or on an account that is *not* routinely maintained with sufficient balances to cover checks drawn in the normal course of business (including accounts where funds are remitted by the reporting branch or agency only when it has been advised that the checks or drafts have been presented).
- (9) Funds received or held in connection with traveler's checks and money orders sold (but not drawn) by the reporting branch or agency, until the proceeds of the sale are remitted to another party, and funds received or held in connection with such other checks used (but not drawn) by the reporting branch or agency, until the amount of the checks is remitted to another party.
- (10) Checks drawn by the reporting branch or agency on, or payable at or through, a Federal Reserve Bank or a Federal Home Loan Bank.
- (11) Refundable loan commitment fees received or held by the reporting branch or agency prior to loan closing.

The Monetary Control Act of 1980 and the resulting revision to Federal Reserve Regulation D, "Reserve Requirements of Depository Institutions," established, for purposes of federal reserve requirements on deposit liabilities, a category of deposits identified as "transaction accounts." The distinction between transaction and nontransaction accounts is discussed in detail in the Glossary entry for "deposits." In particular, money market deposit accounts (MMDAs) are regarded as savings deposits and are specifically excluded from the "transaction account" classification.

Summary of Transaction Account Classifications

(See the Glossary entry for "deposits" for detailed definitions and further information.)

Always regarded as transaction accounts:

- (1) Demand deposits.
- (2) NOW accounts.
- (3) ATS accounts.
- (4) Accounts (other than savings deposits) from which payments may be made to third parties by means of an automated teller machine (ATM), a remote service unit (RSU), or another electronic device, including by debit card.
- (5) Accounts (other than savings deposits) that permit third party payments through use of checks, drafts, negotiable instruments, or other similar instruments.

Deposits or accounts that are regarded as transaction accounts if the following specified conditions exist:

- (1) Accounts that otherwise meet the definition of savings deposits but that authorize or permit the depositor to *exceed* the transfer and withdrawal rules for a savings deposit.
- (2) Any deposit or account that otherwise meets the definition of a time deposit but that allows withdrawals within the first six days after the date of deposit and that does *not* require an early withdrawal penalty of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts withdrawn within those first six days, *unless* the deposit or account meets the definition of a savings deposit. Any such deposit or account that meets the definition of a savings deposit shall be reported as a savings deposit, otherwise it shall be reported as a demand deposit, which is a transaction account.
- (3) The *remaining balance* of a time deposit from which a partial early withdrawal is made, *unless* the remaining balance *either* (a) is subject to additional early withdrawal penalties of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts withdrawn within six days after each partial withdrawal (in which case the deposit or account continues to be reported as a time deposit) *or* (b) is placed in an account that meets the definition of a savings deposit (in which case the deposit or account shall be reported as a savings deposit). Otherwise, the deposit or account shall be reported as a demand deposit, which is a transaction account.

Not regarded as transaction accounts (unless specified above):

- (1) Savings deposits (including accounts commonly known as money market deposit accounts (MMDAs)).
- (2) Accounts that permit telephone or preauthorized transfers or transfers by ATMs or RSUs to repay loans made or serviced by the same depository institution.
- (3) Accounts that permit telephone or preauthorized withdrawals where the proceeds are to be mailed to or picked up by the depositor.
- (4) Accounts that permit transfers to other accounts of the depositor at the same institution through ATMs or RSUs.

Column Instructions

Deposits as summarized above are divided into two general categories, "Transaction Accounts" (columns A and B) and "Nontransaction Accounts" (column C). Deposits of the branch or agency's IBF are *excluded* from columns A, B, and C, and are reported separately in column D.

Column A, Total Transaction Accounts and Credit Balances (excluding IBF): Report in column A the total of all transaction accounts and credit balances (excluding IBF) as summarized above and fully defined in the Glossary entries for "deposits" and "credit balances." With the exceptions noted in the item instructions and Glossary entries, the term "transaction account" is defined as a deposit or account from which the depositor or account holder is permitted to make transfers or withdrawals by negotiable or transferable instruments, payment orders of withdrawal, telephone transfers, or other similar devices for the purpose of making payments or transfers to third persons or others, or from which the depositor may make third party payments at an automated teller machine (ATM), a remote service unit (RSU), or another electronic device, including by debit card.

Column B, Memo—Total Demand Deposits (included in column A): Report in column B all demand deposits, including any matured time or savings deposits without automatic renewal provisions, unless the deposit agreement specifically provides for the funds to be transferred

FFIEC 002

at maturity to another type of account (i.e., other than a demand deposit) (see the Glossary entry for “deposits”). Demand deposits do not include MMDAs, NOW accounts or credit balances. In addition, any deposit liabilities held by the IBF are excluded from this column and are included in column D.

NOTE: Demand deposits are, of course, one type of transaction account and, therefore, amounts reported in this column should be included in the total of all transaction accounts that is reported in column A.

Column C, Total Nontransaction Accounts (including MMDAs) (excluding IBF): Report in column C all deposits other than transaction accounts as summarized above and defined in the Glossary entry for “deposits.” Include in column C all interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing savings deposits and time deposits together with all interest paid by crediting savings and time deposit accounts. Exclude all nontransaction accounts of the branch or agency’s IBF, which are reported in column D, and all credit balances, which are reported in column A.

Column D, IBF Deposit Liabilities: Report in column D all deposit liabilities of the branch or agency’s International Banking Facility liabilities, regardless of whether they are transaction or nontransaction accounts. For purposes of this report, IBF deposit liabilities include deposits, placements, borrowings and similar obligations represented by promissory notes, acknowledgements of advance, or similar instruments that are *not* issued in negotiable or bearer form and that are issued to other IBFs or to nonrelated non-U.S. addressees, including banks.

NOTE: Balances due from IBFs of related depository institutions are excluded from this schedule and reported in Schedule M. Amounts in this column should *exclude* federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase (which are reported in Schedule RAL, item 4(b), as appropriate).

Item Instructions

Item 1 Deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.

Report in the appropriate column all deposits and credit balances of individuals, partnerships, and corporations, wherever located.

Include in this item:

- (1) Deposits related to the personal, household, or family activities of both farm and nonfarm individuals and to the business activities of sole proprietorships.
- (2) Deposits of corporations and organizations (other than depository institutions), regardless of whether or not they are operated for profit, including but not limited to:
 - (a) mutual funds and other nondepository financial institutions;
 - (b) foreign government-owned nonbank commercial and industrial enterprises; and
 - (c) quasi-governmental organizations such as post exchanges on military posts and deposits of a company, battery, or similar organization (unless the reporting branch or agency has been designated by the U.S. Treasury as a depository for such funds and appropriate security for the deposits has been pledged, in which case, report in item 5).
- (3) Dealer reserve accounts. Exclude dealer differential accounts, which are to be reported in Schedule RAL, item 4(e).
- (4) Deposits of U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities such as the:
 - (a) Banks for Cooperatives,
 - (b) Export–Import Bank of the U.S.,
 - (c) Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation,
 - (d) Federal Financing Bank,
 - (e) Federal Home Loan Banks,
 - (f) Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation,
 - (g) Federal Intermediate Credit Banks,
 - (h) Federal Land Banks,
 - (i) Federal National Mortgage Association,
 - (j) National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility,
 - (k) National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund,
 - (l) Office of Thrift Supervision,
 - (m) Resolution Trust Corporation, and

(n) Student Loan Marketing Association.

- (5) Deposits of trust funds standing to the credit of other banks and all trust funds held or deposited in any department (except the trust department) of the reporting branch or agency, if the beneficiary is an individual, partnership, or corporation.
- (6) Credit balances on credit cards and related plans as a result of customer overpayment.
- (7) Deposits of a federal or state court held for the benefit of individuals, partnerships, or corporations, such as bankruptcy funds and escrow funds.

Exclude from this item deposits of:

- (1) The U.S. Government and states and political subdivisions in the U.S. (report in item 5).
- (2) Commercial banks in the U.S. (report in item 2).
- (3) Other depository institutions in the U.S. (report in item 5).
- (4) Banks in foreign countries (report in item 3).
- (5) The head office or other related institutions (report in Schedule M).

Item 1(a) U.S. addressees (domicile).

Report in the appropriate column all deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations domiciled in the U.S., i.e., U.S. addressees. (See the Glossary entry for “domicile” for further discussion of “addressee.”)

NOTE: Report in column D (IBF deposit liabilities) all deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations domiciled in Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories and possessions.

Item 1(b) Non-U.S. addressees (domicile).

Report in the appropriate column all deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations domiciled in foreign countries, i.e., non-U.S. addressees. (See the Glossary entry for “domicile” for further discussion of “addressee.”)

NOTE: Report in column D all deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations domiciled outside of the 50 states of the U.S., Puerto Rico, and the U.S. territories and possessions.

Item 2 Deposits and credit balances of commercial banks in the U.S. (including their IBFs).

Report in the appropriate column (as described above under “Column Instructions”) all deposit liabilities and credit balances of commercial banks in the U.S. (including IBFs). For purposes of this item, commercial banks in the U.S. include:

- (1) U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks;
- (2) all other commercial banks in the U.S., i.e., U.S. domiciled branches of U.S. banks; and
- (3) IBFs of U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks and other commercial banks in the U.S.

Exclude any of these institutions that are related to the reporting institution (report in Schedule M). Refer to the Glossary entries for “banks, U.S. and foreign” and “international banking facilities (IBF)” for further discussion of these terms.

For purposes of this schedule, U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks include U.S. branches and agencies of foreign official banking institutions (including central banks and nationalized banking and other banking institutions owned by foreign governments that have as an important part of their function activities similar to those of a central bank) and investment companies that are chartered under Article XII of the New York State banking law and that are majority-owned by one or more nonrelated foreign banks.

Exclude from this item, and from items 2(a) and 2(b) below, deposits of the following depository institutions:

- (1) Building or savings and loan associations, home-stead associations, cooperative banks, credit unions, and mutual or stock savings banks (report in item 5 below).
- (2) Banks in foreign countries (report in item 3 below). (See the Glossary entry for “banks, U.S. and foreign” for the definition of this term.)

Item 2(a) U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks.

Report in the appropriate column deposits and credit balances of U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks and deposits of U.S.-domiciled offices of New York State (Article XII) investment companies that are majority-owned by one or more other foreign banks.

Also included in this item are deposits of IBFs of U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks. *Exclude* deposits and credit balances of institutions that are related to the reporting institution (to be reported in Schedule M). *Exclude* deposits of U.S.-chartered banks owned by foreign banks or by foreign official banking institutions (to be reported in item 2(b) below).

Reciprocal demand balances with U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks should be reported net.

Item 2(b) Other commercial banks in the U.S.

Report in the appropriate column (as described above under “Column Instructions”) deposits of U.S.-domiciled offices of other commercial banks. *Exclude* deposits of any of these institutions that are related to the reporting institution (report in Schedule M).

For purposes of this item, “banks” include national banks, state-chartered commercial banks, trust companies performing a commercial banking business, industrial banks, IBFs of commercial banks other than U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, private banks (including regulated-certificated banks) performing a commercial banking business, and Edge and Agreement corporations that are domiciled in the 50 states of the United States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or U.S. territories and possessions. Include all U.S.-chartered banks owned by foreign banks or by foreign official banking institutions (but not their U.S.-domiciled branches and agencies, which are included in item 2(a) above). Reciprocal demand balances of these other commercial banks should be reported net.

Item 3 Deposits of banks in foreign countries.

Report in the appropriate column all deposits of nonrelated banks located in foreign countries. For purposes of this item, nonrelated banks in foreign countries include:

- (1) *foreign*-domiciled branches of U.S. banks; and
- (2) *foreign*-domiciled branches of other foreign banks.

Exclude from this item and from items 3(a) and 3(b) below, deposits of foreign official institutions and foreign central banks (to be reported in item 4 below), deposits of U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks and of New York State investment companies (to be reported in item 2(a) above), and deposits of related banking institutions (to be reported in Schedule M).

Reciprocal demand balances with nonrelated banks in foreign countries should be reported gross.

See the Glossary entry for “banks, U.S. and foreign” for further discussion of these terms.

Item 3(a) Foreign branches of U.S. banks.

Report in the appropriate column all deposits of foreign (non-U.S.) branches of nonrelated (1) U.S. banks and (2) Edge and Agreement corporations.

Exclude deposits of foreign-domiciled banking subsidiaries of nonrelated U.S. banks and Edge and Agreement corporations (report in item 3(b) below).

Item 3(b) Other banks in foreign countries.

Report in the appropriate column all deposits of nonrelated foreign-domiciled commercial banks, savings banks, discount houses, and other similar foreign-domiciled institutions that accept deposits. Include deposits of foreign-domiciled banking subsidiaries (but not branches which are reported in item 3(a) above) of both nonrelated U.S. banks and nonrelated Edge and Agreement corporations.

Item 4 Deposits of foreign governments and official institutions.

Report in the appropriate column all deposits of foreign governments and official institutions (including foreign central banks). (See the Glossary entry for “foreign governments and official institutions” for the definition of this term.)

Exclude from this item deposits and credit balances of:

- (1) U.S. branches and agencies of foreign official banking institutions (report in item 2(a) above).
- (2) Nationalized banks and other banking institutions that are owned by foreign governments and that do *not* function as central banks, banks of issue, or development banks (report in item 3(b) above).
- (3) Foreign government-owned nonbank commercial and industrial enterprises (report in item 1(a) or 1(b) above).
- (4) Deposits of the reporting institution’s parent if the parent is a foreign government or official institution. Such transactions are reported in Schedule M.

Item 5 All other deposits and credit balances.

Report in the appropriate column, all other deposits and credit balances due to nonrelated institutions not covered in items 1 through 4 above. Included in this item are deposits of:

- (1) The United States Government. Such deposits include:
 - (a) U.S. Treasury Tax and Loan Accounts, including deposits of federal income tax withheld from employee salaries, from interest and dividend payments, and from distributions or payments from pensions, annuities, and other deferred income including IRAs; social security tax deposits and other federal tax payments; and the proceeds from sales of U.S. Savings Bonds.

NOTE: Only deposits credited to the U.S. Treasury Tax and Loan demand deposit accounts that represent funds received as of the close of business of the “current” day should be reported as Treasury Tax and Loan Demand Deposits. (The “current” day’s deposits should reflect those deposits on the branch or agency’s books standing to the credit of the U.S. Treasury’s Tax and Loan Account as of the report date.) Funds credited to Tax and Loan Demand Deposit Accounts as of the close of business on previous days should already have been remitted to the Federal Reserve Bank (and thus excluded from this report) or automatically converted into open-ended interest-bearing notes (to be reported in Schedule RAL, item 4(c)), depending on the option selected by the reporting institution.

- (b) Deposits standing to the credit of certain quasi-governmental institutions when the reporting branch or agency has been designated by the U.S. Treasury as a depository for such funds.
 - (c) Deposits of the U.S. Postal Service and local post offices.

Exclude from this item deposits of U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities. (Such deposits are to be reported in item 1 above.)

- (2) States and political subdivisions in the U.S. Deposits of these entities include deposits of public funds standing to the credit of states, counties, municipalities, and local housing authorities; school, irrigation,

drainage, and reclamation districts; or other instrumentalities of one or more states of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and U.S. territories and possessions.

Also *include* deposits of funds advanced to states and political subdivisions by U.S. Government agencies and corporations and deposits of withheld income taxes of states and political subdivisions.

- (3) Other depository institutions in the U.S. Included herein are deposits of the following depository institutions in the U.S., other than commercial banks:
 - (a) building or savings and loan associations, home-stead associations, and cooperative banks;
 - (b) mutual and stock savings banks; and
 - (c) credit unions.

Refer to Glossary entry for “depository institutions in the U.S.” for complete discussion of this term.

Reciprocal demand balances with the depository institutions listed above should be reported gross.

For the appropriate treatment of deposits of depository institutions for which the reporting branch or agency is serving as a pass-through agent for federal required reserves, see the Glossary entry for “pass-through reserve balances.”

Item 6 Certified and official checks.

Report the following in columns A and B:

- (1) Unpaid depositors’ checks that have been certified.
- (2) Cashiers’ checks, money orders, or other officers’ checks issued for any purpose including those issued in payment for services, dividends, or purchases that are drawn on the reporting branch or agency by any of its duly authorized officers and that are outstanding on the report date.
- (3) Funds received or held in connection with checks or drafts drawn by the reporting branch or agency and drawn on, or payable at or through, another depository institution either on a zero-balance account or on an account that is *not* routinely maintained with sufficient balances to cover checks drawn in the

normal course of business (including accounts where funds are remitted by the reporting branch or agency only when it has been advised that the checks or drafts have been presented).

- (4) Funds received or held in connection with traveler's checks and money orders sold (but not drawn) by the reporting branch or agency, until the proceeds of the sale are remitted to another party, and funds received or held in connection with such other checks used (but not drawn) by the reporting branch or agency, until the amount of the checks is remitted to another party.
- (5) Checks drawn by the reporting branch or agency on, or payable at or through, a Federal Reserve Bank or a Federal Home Loan Bank.
- (6) Outstanding travelers' checks, travelers' letters of credit, or other letters of credit (less any outstanding drafts accepted thereunder) sold for cash or its equivalent by the reporting branch or agency or its agents.
- (7) Outstanding drafts and bills of exchange accepted by the reporting branch or agency or its agents for money or its equivalent, including drafts accepted against a letter of credit issued for money or its equivalent.
- (8) Checks or drafts drawn by the reporting branch or agency on itself on behalf of the head office and other foreign related institutions. Such drafts are, for purposes of this report and federal deposit insurance assessments, the same as officers' checks. This would include "London checks," "Eurodollar bills payable checks," and any other credit items that the branch or agency issues in connection with such transactions.

Item 7 Total deposits and credit balances.

Report in each column the sums of items 1 through 6 above. The sum of columns A, C and D must equal Schedule RAL, item 4(a), column A. The sum of column D must equal Schedule RAL, item 4(a), column B.

Memoranda

Item M1 Components of total nontransaction accounts.

The amounts to be reported in items 1(a), 1(b), and 1(c) below are included as components of total nontransaction accounts (excluding IBF) in item 7, column C above. (See the Glossary entry for "deposits" for a discussion of nontransaction accounts).

NOTE: These amounts exclude amounts outstanding to the head office and related depository institutions (to be reported in Schedule M, as appropriate).

Item M1(a) Time deposits of \$100,000 or more.

Report in this item all time deposits included in item 7, column C, with balances of \$100,000 or more, regardless of negotiability or transferability. Include in this item time certificates of deposit and open-account time deposits with balances of \$100,000 or more, including brokered deposits issued to brokers or dealers in the form of large (\$100,000 or more) certificates of deposit, regardless of whether the underlying depositors' shares are in denominations of less than \$100,000. (See the Glossary entry for "deposits" for the definition of time certificates of deposit.)

Item M1(b) Not applicable.

Item M1(c) Time certificates of deposit in denominations of \$100,000 or more with remaining maturity of more than 12 months.

Enter the dollar amount outstanding of all time certificates of deposit included in item 7, column C, both negotiable and nonnegotiable, issued in denominations of \$100,000 or more with *remaining* maturity of more than 12 months.

So called "roll-over" negotiable certificates of deposit should be reported according to the remaining maturity of the overall long-term deposit contract, or master contract, rather than that of the shorter-term certificates of deposit actually issued.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE

FFIEC 002

Schedule K—Quarterly Averages

General Instructions

The amounts reported in this schedule are for the reporting branch or agency *including* its IBF. All of the items for which quarterly averages are to be reported relate to assets and liabilities reported on a spot one-day basis in Schedules RAL, A, C, or E. These corresponding items, as cross-referenced in Schedule K, are definitionally consistent between these schedules and Schedule K.

For each specified item report either the average of the balances as of the close of business for each day of the calendar quarter, or an average of the balances as of the close of business on each Wednesday during the calendar quarter. For days that the branch or agency (or its IBF, if applicable) is closed (e.g., Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays), the amount outstanding from the previous business day is to be used. The branch or agency is considered to have been closed if there are no transactions posted to the general ledger as of that date.

NOTE: Exclude from these averages all transactions of the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF, with related depository institutions.

Assets

Item 1 Interest-bearing balances due from depository institutions.

This item corresponds in definition to the interest-bearing component of Schedule RAL, item 1(a), and to detail in Schedule A—“Cash and Balances Due from Depository Institutions.” For purposes of this item, “interest-bearing balances due from depository institutions” corresponds to the total of items 3 and 4, column A, of Schedule A, i.e., “Balances due from depository institutions in the U.S.,” and “Balances due from banks in foreign countries and foreign central banks,” minus all noninterest-bearing balances due from these entities.

Item 2 Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell.

This item corresponds directly to item 1(d), column A of Schedule RAL. Report one quarterly average for the total federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell with U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks, with other commercial banks in the U.S., and with other financial institutions not already covered, such as banks in foreign countries (including branches and subsidiaries of U.S. banks), thrift institutions, the trading desk of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, agencies of the U.S. Government, state and local governments, and any other institution or organization located in the United States or abroad.

Item 3 Total loans, net of unearned income.

This item corresponds directly to item 1(e) of Schedule RAL, “Loans, net of unearned income” (but *not* net of the allowance for loan losses).

Item 4 Loans to banks in foreign countries.

This item corresponds directly to the sum of items 2(c)(1) “(Loans) To foreign branches of U.S. banks,” and 2(c)(2) “(Loans) To other banks in foreign countries,” of Schedule C.

Item 5 Total claims on nonrelated parties.

Report the quarterly average for total claims on nonrelated parties and nonrelated depository institutions. This item corresponds to item 1(i) of Schedule RAL, except that this quarterly average should reflect all securities not held for trading on an amortized cost basis. This item is *not* the sum of items 1 through 4 above.

Item 6 Time certificates of deposit in denominations of \$100,000 or more.

Report the quarterly average of all large time certificates

of deposit held by the reporting branch or agency. (See the Glossary entry for “Deposits” for the definition of time certificates of deposit.)

Item 7 Interest-bearing deposits and credit balances.

This item corresponds to the interest-bearing component of Schedule RAL, item 4(a), “Total deposits and credit balances,” and may be derived from detail reported in Schedule E. For purposes of this report, “interest-bearing deposits and credit balances” is the total of the amounts reported for item 7 of Schedule E, Columns A, plus C, plus D, minus the amount reported for item 7 in Column B, i.e., “Total transaction accounts and credit balances (excluding IBF),” plus “Total non-transaction accounts (excluding IBF),” plus “IBF deposit liabilities,” minus “Demand deposit component of total transaction accounts.”

Item 8 Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

This item corresponds directly to item 4(b) of Schedule RAL. Report one quarterly average for the total federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase with U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks, with other commercial banks in the U.S., and with other financial institutions not already covered, such as banks in foreign countries (including branches and subsidiaries of U.S. banks), thrift institutions, the trading desk of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, agencies of the U.S. Government, state and local governments, and any other institution or organization located in the United States or abroad.

Item 9 Other borrowed money.

This item corresponds directly to item 4(c) of Schedule RAL, the detail of which is contained in Schedule P.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE

FFIEC 002

Schedule L—Off-Balance Sheet Items

General Instructions

The amounts reported in this schedule are for the reporting branch or agency *including* its IBF, if any. Transactions that are reportable in Schedule RAL are not to be reported as part of this schedule. Also exclude from this schedule: commitments not yet drawn down under retail credit cards, check credit, and related plans; and contingencies arising in connection with litigation.

Exclude all transactions with related depository institutions. Report off-balance sheet items with related depository institutions in Schedule M, Part V.

Item Instructions

Item 1 Commitments to make or purchase loans.

Report the *unused* portions of commitments that obligate the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF, to make or purchase extensions of credit in the form of loans or participations in loans, lease financing receivables, or similar transactions. *Exclude* commitments that obligate the reporting branch or agency to extend credit in the form of retail credit cards, check credit, and related plans.

Report the unused portions of commitments for which the branch or agency, including its IBF, has charged a commitment fee or other consideration, *or* otherwise has a legally binding commitment. Such commitments are to be reported regardless of whether they contain “material adverse change” clauses or other provisions that are intended to relieve the issuer of its funding obligations under certain conditions and regardless of whether they are unconditionally cancellable at any time. In the case of commitments for syndicated loans or participated loans, report only the branch or agency’s (or IBF’s) proportional share of the commitment.

Include loan proceeds that the branch or agency, including its IBF, is obligated to advance, such as loan draws, construction progress payments, seasonal or living advances to farmers under prearranged lines of credit, rotating or revolving credit arrangements (other than retail credit card, check credit, and related plans), or similar transactions.

Item 2 Spot foreign exchange contracts.

Report the gross amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of all spot contracts committing the reporting branch or agency to purchase foreign (non-U.S.) currencies and U.S. dollar exchange that are outstanding as of the report date.

A spot contract is an agreement for the immediate delivery, usually within two business days, of a foreign currency at the prevailing cash market rate. Spot contracts are considered outstanding (i.e., open) until they have been cancelled by acquisition or delivery of the underlying currencies.

Only one side of a spot foreign exchange contract is to be reported. In those transactions where foreign (non-U.S.) currencies are bought or sold against U.S. dollars, report only that side of the transaction that involves the foreign (non-U.S.) currency. For example, if the reporting branch or agency enters into a spot contract which obligates the branch or agency to purchase U.S. dollar exchange against which it sells Deutsche marks, then the branch or agency would report (in U.S. dollar equivalent values) the amount of Deutsche marks sold in this item. In cross-currency spot foreign exchange transactions, which involve the purchase and sale of two non-U.S. currencies, only the purchase side is to be reported (in U.S. dollar equivalent values).

Item 3 Standby letters of credit.

Report in item 3(a) the total amount outstanding *and* unused as of the report date of all standby letters of credit

(and all legally binding commitments to issue standby letters of credit) issued by the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF, or acquired from others. Include those standby letters of credit that are collateralized by cash on deposit and those in which participations have been conveyed to others where (a) the originating branch or agency, including IBF, is to pay the full amount of any draft drawn under the terms of the standby letter of credit and (b) the participating institutions have an obligation to partially or wholly reimburse the originating branch or agency, including its IBF, either directly in cash or through a participation in a loan to the account party. (See the Glossary entry for “letter of credit” for the definition of standby letter of credit.)

Originating branches or agencies, including their IBFs, also must report the amount of standby letters of credit conveyed to others through participations in item 3(b). Branches or agencies, including their IBFs, participating in such arrangements must report in item 3(a) the full amount of their contingent liabilities to participate in such standby letters of credit without deducting any amounts that they may have reparticipated to others. Participating branches or agencies, including their IBFs, also must report the amount of participation interests in such transactions they have reparticipated to others, if any, in item 3(b).

For syndicated standby letters of credit where each institution or branch or agency has a direct obligation to the beneficiary, each financial institution must report only its share in the syndication. Similarly, if several financial institutions participate in the issuance of a standby letter of credit under a *bona fide* binding agreement which provides that (a) regardless of any event, each participant shall be liable only up to a certain percentage or to a certain amount and (b) the beneficiary is advised and has agreed that each participant is only liable for a certain portion of the entire amount, each bank or branch or agency shall report only its proportional share of the total standby letter of credit.

For a standby letter of credit that is in turn backed by a standby letter of credit issued by another financial institution, each branch or agency, including its IBF, must report the entire amount of the standby letter of credit it has issued in item 3(a). The amount of the branch or agency's standby letter of credit must be included in item 3(b) since the backing of a standby letter of credit

has substantially the same effect as the conveying of participations in standby letters of credit.

Exclude from standby letters of credit signature or endorsement guarantees of the type associated with the clearing of negotiable instruments or securities in the normal course of business.

Item 3(a) Total.

Report the total amount of all standby letters of credit issued by the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF, or acquired from others.

Item 3(a)(1) To U.S. addressees (domicile).

Report the amount of standby letters of credit (as defined in item 3) to U.S. addressees. The distinction between U.S. addressees and non-U.S. addressees is determined by the domicile of the account party, *not* the domicile of the beneficiary. See the Glossary entry for “domicile.”

Item 3(a)(2) To non-U.S. addressees (domicile).

Report the amount of standby letters of credit (as defined in item 3) to foreign (non-U.S.) addressees. The distinction between U.S. addressees and non-U.S. addressees is determined by the domicile of the account party, *not* the domicile of the beneficiary. See the Glossary entry for “domicile.”

Item 3(b) Amount of total standby letters of credit in item 3(a) conveyed to others through participations.

Report that portion of the branch or agency's (including its IBF's) total contingent liability for standby letters of credit reported in items 3(a)(1) and 3(a)(2) that the branch or agency has conveyed to others. Participations and backings may be for any part or all of a given obligation. Also, include that portion of the branch or agency's standby letters of credit reported in items 3(a)(1) and 3(a)(2) that are backed by other banks' standby letters of credit.

Item 4 Commercial and similar letters of credit.

Report the amount outstanding *and* unused as of the report date of issued or confirmed commercial letters of credit, travelers' letters of credit *not issued* for money or its equivalent, and all similar letters of credit, *but excluding standby letters of credit* (which are to be reported in

item 3 above). Legally binding commitments to issue commercial letters of credit are also to be reported in this item. (See the Glossary entry for “letter of credit.”)

Travelers’ letters of credit or other letters of credit *issued* for money or its equivalent by the reporting branch or agency or its agents should be reported as demand deposit liabilities in Schedule E.

Item 5 Participations in acceptances conveyed to others by the reporting branch or agency.

Report the amount of all participations conveyed to others by the reporting (accepting) branch or agency in its acceptances that are outstanding *regardless* of the nature of the participation agreement and *regardless* of the system of debits and credits used to reflect the agreement on the reporting branch or agency’s books. Thus, participations in acceptances conveyed to others by the reporting branch or agency are to include both those that provide for participation in the risk of loss in the event of default by the account party at the time of maturity and those that provide for participation in putting the holder of the acceptance in funds at the maturity of the acceptance. Also report the amount of participations in acceptances of other (accepting) banking institutions that the reporting branch or agency has acquired and subsequently conveyed to others.

Do *not* reduce the reporting branch or agency’s “Branch or agency liability on acceptances executed and outstanding” (Schedule RAL, item 4(d) or “Customers’ liability to this branch or agency on acceptances outstanding” (Schedule RAL, item 1(g) by the amount of such participations *regardless* of the nature of the agreement and *regardless* of the system of debits and credits used to reflect the agreement on the reporting branch or agency’s books. (See the Glossary entry for “bankers acceptances” for a detailed description of the required treatment of bankers acceptances in this report.)

Item 6 Participations in acceptances acquired by the reporting (nonaccepting) branch or agency.

Report the amount of all participations acquired by the reporting (nonaccepting) branch or agency in the acceptances of other (accepting) banking institutions that are outstanding *regardless* of the nature of the participation agreement and *regardless* of the system of debits and credits used to reflect the agreement on the reporting

(nonaccepting) branch or agency’s books. Thus, participations in acceptances acquired by the reporting (nonaccepting) branch or agency are to include both those that provide for participation in the risk of loss in the event of default by the account party at the time of maturity and those that provide for participation in putting the holder of the acceptance in funds at the maturity of the acceptance.

The reporting (nonaccepting) branch or agency acquiring such participations should *not* report the current amount of these participations in “Branch or agency liability on acceptances executed and outstanding” (Schedule RAL, item 4(d) or in “Customers’ liability to this branch or agency on acceptances outstanding” (Schedule RAL, item 1(g) *regardless* of the nature of such participations and *regardless* of the system of debits and credits used to reflect the agreement on the reporting (nonaccepting) branch or agency’s books. (See the Glossary entry for “bankers acceptances” for a detailed description of the required treatment of bankers acceptances in this report.)

Item 7 All other off-balance sheet contingent liabilities greater than or equal to ½ percent of total claims on nonrelated parties as reported on Schedule RAL, item 1(i).

Report all significant types of off-balance sheet contingent liabilities not covered in other items of this schedule.

Report only the aggregate amount of those types of “other off-balance sheet contingent liabilities” that individually equal or exceed one half percent of the reporting institution’s total claims on nonrelated parties (Schedule RAL, item 1(I), column A). If the branch or agency has no types of “other off-balance sheet contingent liabilities” that individually equal or exceed one half percent of total claims on nonrelated parties, report a zero or the word “none.”

In addition, itemize with clear but concise captions those types of “other off-balance sheet contingent liabilities” reportable in this item that individually equal or exceed one percent of the institution’s total claims on nonrelated parties (Schedule RAL, item 1(I), column A). Enter such items in the inset boxes provided.

Include as “other off-balance sheet contingent liabilities”:

- (1) The unsold portion of the reporting branch or agency's own takedown in syndicated securities underwriting transactions, including revolving underwriting facilities (RUFs), note issuance facilities (NIFs), and other similar arrangements. These are facilities under which a borrower can issue on a revolving basis short-term paper in its own name, but for which the underwriting institutions have a legally binding commitment either to purchase any notes the borrower is unable to sell by the roll-over date or to advance funds to the borrower.
- (2) Letters of indemnity other than those issued in connection with the replacement of lost or stolen official checks.
- (3) Shiptside or dockside guarantees or similar guarantees relating to missing bills-of-lading or title documents and other document guarantees that facilitate the replacement of lost or destroyed documents and negotiable instruments.
- (4) Securities borrowed.
- (5) Gross commitments to purchase when-issued securities, if the reporting branch or agency does not report these commitments as forward contracts in Schedule L, item 9.b below.

Exclude from "other off-balance sheet contingent liabilities":

- (1) All liabilities to nonrelated parties which are required to be reported in Schedule RAL, such as repurchase and resale agreements and loans sold with recourse.
- (2) Commitments to purchase property being acquired for lease to others (report in Schedule L, item 1, above).
- (3) Contingent liabilities arising in connection with litigation in which the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF, is involved.
- (4) Any unused portion of retail credit cards, check credit, and related plans.
- (5) Signature or endorsement guarantees of the type associated with the regular clearing of negotiable instruments or securities in the normal course of business.

- (6) Commitments to sell foreign currencies and U.S. dollar exchange (spot and forward).

Item 8 All other off-balance sheet contingent claims (assets) greater than or equal to ½ percent of total claims on nonrelated parties as reported on Schedule RAL, item 1(i).

Report to the extent feasible and practicable all significant types of off-balance sheet contingent claims (assets) not covered in other items of this schedule. Exclude all items which are required to be reported as claims on nonrelated parties on the schedule of assets and liabilities in this report (Schedule RAL) and contingent claims arising in connection with litigation in which the reporting branch or agency is involved.

Report only the aggregate amount of those types of "other off-balance sheet contingent claims" that individually equal or exceed one half percent of the reporting institution's total claims on nonrelated parties (Schedule RAL, item 1(i), column A). If the branch or agency has no types of "other off-balance sheet contingent claims" that individually equal or exceed one half percent of total claims on nonrelated parties for which the reporting is feasible and practicable, report a zero or the word "none."

In addition, itemize with clear but concise captions those types of "other off-balance sheet contingent claims" reportable in this item that individually equal or exceed one percent of the institution's total claims on nonrelated parties (Schedule RAL, item 1(i), column A). Enter such items in the inset boxes provided.

Include as "other off-balance sheet contingent claims" such items as (a) securities lent, (b) internally developed intangible assets, and (c) commitments to sell when-issued securities, if the reporting branch or agency does not report these commitments as forward contracts in Schedule L, item 9(b) below.

Item 9 Gross amounts (e.g., notional amounts) of off-balance sheet derivatives.

Report in the appropriate column and subitem the gross par value (stated in U.S. dollars) (e.g., for futures, forwards, and option contracts) or the notional amount (stated in U.S. dollars) (e.g., for forward rate agreements and swaps), as appropriate, of all off-balance sheet contracts that are related to the following four types

FFIEC 002

of underlying risk exposures: interest rate, foreign exchange, equity, and commodity and other. Contracts with multiple risk characteristics should be classified based upon the predominant risk characteristics at the origination of the derivative.

The notional amount or par value to be reported for an off-balance-sheet derivative contract with a multiplier component is the contract's effective notional amount or par value. For example, a swap contract with a stated notional amount of \$1,000,000 whose terms called for quarterly settlement of the difference between 5% and LIBOR multiplied by 10 has an effective notional amount of \$10,000,000.

All transactions within the reporting branch or agency should be reported on a net basis. No other netting of contracts is permitted for purposes of this item. Therefore, do not net: (1) obligations of the reporting branch or agency to purchase from third parties against the branch or agency's obligations to sell to third parties, (2) written options against purchased options, or (3) contracts subject to bilateral netting agreements.

For each column, the sum of items 9(a) through 9(e) must equal the sum of items 10, 11(a) and 11(b).

Column Instructions

Column A, Interest Rate Contracts: Interest rate contracts are contracts related to an interest-bearing financial instrument or whose cash flows are determined by referencing interest rates or another interest rate contract (e.g., an option on a futures contract to purchase a Treasury bill). These contracts are generally used to adjust the branch or agency's interest rate exposure or, if the branch or agency is an intermediary, the interest rate exposure of others. Interest rate contracts include interest rate futures, single currency interest rate swaps, basis swaps, forward rate agreements, and interest rate options, including caps, floors, collars, and corridors.

Exclude contracts involving the exchange of one or more foreign currencies (e.g., cross-currency swaps and currency options) and other contracts whose predominant risk characteristic is foreign exchange risk, which are to be reported in column B as foreign exchange contracts.

Unsettled securities transactions that exceed the regular way settlement time limit that is customary in each relevant market must be reported as forward contracts in

Schedule L, item 9(b), if they are not being reported on Schedule RAL until the settlement date.

Column B, Foreign Exchange Contracts: Foreign exchange contracts are contracts to purchase foreign (non-U.S.) currencies and U.S. dollar exchange in the forward market, i.e., on an organized exchange or in an over-the-counter market. A purchase of U.S. dollar exchange is equivalent to a sale of foreign currency. Foreign exchange contracts include cross-currency interest rate swaps where there is an exchange of principal, forward foreign exchange contracts (usually settling three or more business days from trade date), and currency futures and currency options. Exclude spot foreign exchange contracts which are to be reported in Schedule L, item 2.

Only one side of a foreign currency transaction is to be reported. In those transactions where foreign (non-U.S.) currencies are bought or sold against U.S. dollars, report only that side of the transaction that involves the foreign (non-U.S.) currency. For example, if the reporting branch or agency enters into a futures contract which obligates the branch or agency to purchase U.S. dollar exchange against which it sells Deutsche marks, then the branch or agency would report (in U.S. dollar equivalent values) the amount of Deutsche marks sold in Schedule L, item 9(a). In cross-currency transactions, which involve the purchase and sale of two non-U.S. currencies, only the purchase side is to be reported.

All amounts in column B are to be reported in U.S. dollar equivalent values.

Column C, Equity Derivative Contracts: Equity derivative contracts are contracts that have a return, or a portion of their return, linked to the price of a particular equity or to an index of equity prices, such as the Standard and Poor's 500.

The contract amount to be reported for equity derivative contracts is the quantity, e.g., number of units, of the equity instrument or equity index contracted for purchase or sale multiplied by the contract price of a unit.

Column D, Commodity and Other Contracts: Commodity contracts are contracts that have a return, or a portion of their return, linked to the price of or to an index of precious metals, petroleum, lumber, agricultural products, etc. Commodity and other contracts also include any other contracts that are not reportable as interest rate, foreign exchange, or equity derivative contracts.

The contract amount to be reported for commodity and other contracts is the quantity, e.g., number of units, of the commodity or product contracted for purchase or sale multiplied by the contract price of a unit.

The notional amount to be reported for commodity contracts with multiple exchanges of principal is the contractual amount multiplied by the number of remaining payments (i.e., exchanges of principal) in the contract.

Item 9(a) Futures contracts.

Futures contracts represent agreements for delayed delivery of financial instruments or commodities in which the buyer agrees to purchase and the seller agrees to deliver, at a specified future date, a specified instrument at a specified price or yield. Futures contracts are standardized and are traded on organized exchanges.

Report, in the appropriate column, the aggregate par value of futures contracts that have been entered into by the reporting branch or agency and are outstanding (i.e., open contracts) as of the report date. Do not report the par value of financial instruments intended to be delivered under such contracts if this par value differs from the par value of the contracts themselves.

Contracts are outstanding (i.e., open) until they have been cancelled by acquisition or delivery of the underlying financial instruments or by offset. Offset is the liquidating of a purchase of futures through the sale of an equal number of contracts of the same delivery month on the same underlying instrument on the same exchange, or the covering of a short sale of futures through the purchase of an equal number of contracts of the same delivery month on the same underlying instrument on the same exchange.

Column A, Interest Rate Futures: Report futures contracts committing the reporting branch or agency to purchase or sell financial instruments and whose predominant risk characteristic is interest rate risk. Some of the more common interest rate futures include futures on 90-day U.S. Treasury bills; 12-year GNMA pass-through securities; and 2-, 4-, 6-, and 10-year U.S. Treasury notes.

Column B, Foreign Exchange Futures: Report the gross amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of all futures contracts committing the reporting branch or agency to purchase foreign (non-U.S.) currencies and U.S. dollar

exchange and whose predominant risk characteristic is foreign exchange risk.

A currency futures contract is a standardized agreement for delayed delivery of a foreign (non-U.S.) currency or U.S. dollar exchange in which the buyer agrees to purchase and the seller agrees to deliver, at a specified future date, a specified amount at a specified exchange rate.

Column C, Equity Derivative Futures: Report futures contracts committing the reporting branch or agency to purchase or sell equity securities or instruments based on equity indexes such as the Standard and Poor's 500 or the Nikkei.

Column D, Commodity and Other Futures: Report the contract amount for all futures contracts committing the reporting branch or agency to purchase or sell commodities such as agricultural products (e.g., wheat, coffee), precious metals (e.g., gold, platinum), and non-ferrous metals (e.g., copper, zinc). Include any other futures contract that is not reportable as an interest rate, foreign exchange, or equity derivative contract in column A, B, or C.

Item 9(b) Forward contracts.

Forward contracts represent agreements for delayed delivery of financial instruments or commodities in which the buyer agrees to purchase and the seller agrees to deliver, at a specified future date, a specified instrument or commodity at a specified price or yield. Forward contracts are not traded on organized exchanges and their contractual terms are not standardized.

Report the aggregate par value of forward contracts that have been entered into by the reporting branch or agency and are outstanding (i.e., open contracts) as of the report date. Do not report the par value of financial instruments intended to be delivered under such contracts if this par value differs from the par value of the contracts themselves.

Contracts are outstanding (i.e., open) until they have been cancelled by acquisition or delivery of the underlying financial instruments or settled in cash. Such contracts can only be terminated, other than by receipt of the underlying asset, by agreement of both buyer and seller.

Include commitments to purchase and sell when-issued securities as forward contracts on a gross basis (except that branches and agencies may net purchases and sales

of the identical security with the same party) unless the reporting branch or agency does not include these commitments as part of its disclosures about off-balance sheet derivatives for other financial reporting purposes. In that case, report commitments to purchase when-issued securities as “All other off-balance sheet contingent liabilities” in Schedule L, item 7, and commitments to sell when-issued securities as “All other off-balance sheet contingent claims (assets)” in Schedule L, item 8, subject to the existing reporting thresholds for these two items.

Column A, Interest Rate Forwards: Report forward contracts committing the reporting branch or agency to purchase or sell financial instruments and whose predominant risk characteristic is interest rate risk. Include in this item firm commitments (i.e., commitments that have a specific interest rate, selling date, and dollar amount) to sell loans secured by 1-to-4 family residential properties.

Column B, Foreign Exchange Forwards: Report the gross amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of all forward contracts committing the reporting branch or agency to purchase foreign (non-U.S.) currencies and U.S. dollar exchange and whose predominant risk characteristic is foreign exchange risk.

A forward foreign exchange contract is an agreement for delayed delivery of a foreign (non-U.S.) currency or U.S. dollar exchange in which the buyer agrees to purchase and the seller agrees to deliver, at a specified future date, a specified amount at a specified exchange rate.

Column C, Equity Derivative Forwards: Report forward contracts committing the reporting branch or agency to purchase or sell equity instruments.

Column D, Commodity and Other Forwards: Report the contract amount for all forward contracts committing the reporting branch or agency to purchase or sell commodities such as agricultural products (e.g., wheat, coffee), precious metals (e.g., gold, platinum), and non-ferrous metals (e.g., copper, zinc). Include any other forward contract that is not reportable as an interest rate, foreign exchange, or equity derivative contract in column A, B, or C.

Item 9(c) Exchange-traded option contracts.

Option contracts convey either the right or the obligation, depending upon whether the reporting branch or

agency is the purchaser or the writer, respectively, to buy or sell a financial instrument or commodity at a specified price by a specified future date. Some options are traded on organized exchanges.

The buyer of an option contract has, for compensation (such as a fee or premium), acquired the right (or option) to sell to, or purchase from, another party some financial instrument or commodity at a stated price on a specified future date. The seller of the contract has, for such compensation, become obligated to purchase or sell the financial instrument or commodity at the option of the buyer of the contract. A put option contract obligates the seller of the contract to purchase some financial instrument or commodity at the option of the buyer of the contract. A call option contract obligates the seller of the contract to sell some financial instrument or commodity at the option of the buyer of the contract.

Item 9(c)(1) Written options.

Report in this item the aggregate par value of the financial instruments or commodities that the reporting branch or agency has, for compensation (such as a fee or premium), obligated itself to either purchase or sell under exchange-traded option contracts that are outstanding as of the report date.

Column A, Written Exchange-Traded Interest Rate Options: For exchange-traded option contracts obligating the reporting branch or agency to either purchase or sell an interest rate futures contract and whose predominant risk characteristic is interest rate risk, report the par value of the financial instrument underlying the futures contract. An example of such a contract is a Chicago Board Options Exchange option on the 13-week Treasury bill rate.

Column B, Written Exchange-Traded Foreign Exchange Options: Report in this item the gross amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of foreign (non-U.S.) currency and U.S. dollar exchange that the reporting branch or agency has, for compensation, obligated itself to either purchase or sell under exchange-traded option contracts whose predominant risk characteristic is foreign exchange risk. In the case of option contracts obligating the reporting branch or agency to either purchase or sell a foreign exchange futures contract, report the gross amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of the foreign (non-U.S.) currency underlying the futures contract. Exchange-traded options on major currencies such as the Japanese

Yen, British Pound Sterling and French Franc and options on futures contracts of major currencies are examples of such contracts.

Column C, Written Exchange-Traded Equity Derivative Options: Report the contract amount for those exchange-traded option contracts where the reporting branch or agency has obligated itself, for compensation, to purchase or sell an equity instrument or equity index.

Column D, Written Exchange-Traded Commodity and Other Exchange-Traded Options: Report the contract amount for those exchange-traded option contracts where the reporting branch or agency has obligated itself, for compensation, to purchase or sell a commodity or product. Include any other written, exchange-traded option that is not reportable as an interest rate, foreign exchange, or equity derivative contract in column A, B, or C.

Item 9(c)(2) Purchased options.

Report in this item the aggregate par value of the financial instruments or commodities that the reporting branch or agency has, for a fee or premium, purchased the right to either purchase or sell under exchange-traded option contracts that are outstanding as of the report date.

Column A, Purchased Exchange-Traded Interest Rate Options: For exchange-traded option contracts giving the reporting branch or agency the right to either purchase or sell an interest rate futures contract and whose predominant risk characteristic is interest rate risk, report the par value of the financial instrument underlying the futures contract. An example of such a contract is a Chicago Board Options Exchange option on the 13-week Treasury bill rate.

Column B, Purchased Exchange-Traded Foreign Exchange Options: Report in this item the gross amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of foreign (non-U.S.) currency and U.S. dollar exchange that the reporting branch or agency has, for a fee, purchased the right to either purchase or sell under exchange-traded option contracts whose predominant risk characteristic is foreign exchange risk. In the case of option contracts giving the reporting branch or agency the right to either purchase or sell a currency futures contract, report the gross amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of the foreign (non-U.S.) currency underlying the futures contract. Exchange-traded options on major currencies such as the Japanese Yen, British Pound Sterling and French Franc and options on futures

contracts of major currencies are examples of such contracts.

Column C, Purchased Exchange-Traded Equity Derivative Options: Report the contract amount of those exchange-traded option contracts where the reporting branch or agency has, for a fee, purchased the right to purchase or sell an equity instrument or equity index.

Column D, Purchased Exchange-Traded Commodity and Other Exchange-Traded Options: Report the contract amount for those exchange-traded option contracts where the reporting branch or agency has, for a fee, purchased the right to purchase or sell a commodity or product. Include any other purchased, exchange-traded option that is not reportable as an interest rate, foreign exchange, or equity derivative contract in column A, B, or C.

Item 9(d) Over-the-counter option contracts.

Option contracts convey either the right or the obligation, depending upon whether the reporting branch or agency is the purchaser or the writer, respectively, to buy or sell a financial instrument or commodity at a specified price by a specified future date. Options can be written to meet the specialized needs of the counterparties to the transaction. These customized option contracts are known as over-the-counter (OTC) options. Thus, over-the-counter option contracts include all option contracts not traded on an organized exchange.

The buyer of an option contract has, for compensation (such as a fee or premium), acquired the right (or option) to sell to, or purchase from, another party some financial instrument or commodity at a stated price on a specified future date. The seller of the contract has, for such compensation, become obligated to purchase or sell the financial instrument or commodity at the option of the buyer of the contract. A put option contract obligates the seller of the contract to purchase some financial instrument or commodity at the option of the buyer of the contract. A call option contract obligates the seller of the contract to sell some financial instrument or commodity at the option of the buyer of the contract.

In addition, swaptions, i.e., options to enter into a swap contract, and contracts known as caps, floors, collars, and corridors should be reported as options. A *cap* is a contract under which the purchaser has, for compensation (such as a fee or premium), acquired the right to

receive a payment from the seller if a specified index rate, e.g., LIBOR, rises above a designated strike rate. Payments are based on the principal amount or notional amount of the cap, although no exchange of principal takes place. A *floor* is similar to a cap except that the purchaser has, for compensation (such as a fee or premium), acquired the right to receive a payment from the seller if the specified index rate falls below the strike rate. A *collar* is the simultaneous purchase of a cap (with a strike rate at one index rate) and sale of a floor (with the strike rate at a lower index rate), designed to maintain interest rates within a specified range. The premium income from the sale of the floor reduces or offsets the cost of buying the cap. A *corridor* is the simultaneous purchase of a cap (with a strike rate at one index rate) and sale of a cap (with a strike rate at a higher index rate), designed to reduce the cost of the lower strike cap. The premium income from the sale of one cap reduces or offsets the cost of buying the other cap.

Options such as a call feature that are embedded in loans, securities, and other on-balance sheet assets are *not* to be reported in Schedule L. Commitments to lend are not considered options for purposes of Schedule L, item 9, but should be reported in Schedule L, item 1.

Item 9(d)(1) Written options.

Report in this item the aggregate par value of the financial instruments or commodities that the reporting branch or agency has, for compensation (such as a fee or premium), obligated itself to either purchase or sell under OTC option contracts that are outstanding as of the report date. Also report an aggregate notional amount for written caps, floors, and swaptions and for the written portion of collars and corridors.

Column A, Written OTC Interest Rate Options: Interest rate options include options to purchase and sell interest-bearing financial instruments and whose predominant risk characteristic is interest rate risk as well as contracts known as caps, floors, collars, corridors, and swaptions. Include in this item the notional principal amount for interest rate caps and floors that the reporting branch or agency sells. For interest rate collars and corridors, report a notional amount for the written portion of the contract in Schedule L, item 9(d)(1), column A, and for the purchased portion of the contract in Schedule L, item 9(d)(2), column A.

Column B, Written OTC Foreign Exchange Options: A written currency option contract conveys the obligation to exchange two different currencies at a specified exchange rate. Report in this item the gross amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of foreign (non-U.S.) currency and U.S. dollar exchange that the reporting branch or agency has, for compensation, obligated itself to either purchase or sell under OTC option contracts whose predominant risk characteristic is foreign exchange risk.

Column C, Written OTC Equity Derivative Options: Report the contract amount for those OTC option contracts where the reporting branch or agency has obligated itself, for compensation, to purchase or sell an equity instrument or equity index.

Column D, Written OTC Commodity and Other OTC Options: Report the contract amount for those OTC option contracts where the reporting branch or agency has obligated itself, for compensation, to purchase or sell a commodity or product. Include any other written, OTC option that is not reportable as an interest rate, foreign exchange, or equity derivative contract in column A, B, or C.

Item 9(d)(2) Purchased options.

Report in this item the aggregate par value of the financial instruments or commodities that the reporting branch or agency has, for a fee or premium, purchased the right to either purchase or sell under OTC option contracts that are outstanding as of the report date. Also report an aggregate notional amount for purchased caps, floors, and swaptions and for the purchased portion of collars and corridors.

Column A, Purchased OTC Interest Rate Options: Interest rate options include options to purchase and sell interest-bearing financial instruments and whose predominant risk characteristic is interest rate risk as well as contracts known as caps, floors, collars, corridors, and swaptions. Include in this item the notional principal amount for interest rate caps and floors that the reporting branch or agency purchases. For interest rate collars and corridors, report a notional amount for the written portion of the contract in Schedule L, item 9(d)(1), column A, and for the purchased portion of the contract in Schedule L, item 9(d)(2), column A.

Column B, Purchased OTC Foreign Exchange Options: Report in this item the gross amount (stated in

U.S. dollars) of foreign (non-U.S.) currency and U.S. dollar exchange that the reporting branch or agency has, for a fee, purchased the right to either purchase or sell under option contracts whose predominant risk characteristic is foreign exchange risk.

Column C, Purchased OTC Equity Derivative Options: Report the contract amount of those OTC option contracts where the reporting branch or agency has, for a fee, purchased the right to purchase or sell an equity instrument or equity index.

Column D, Purchased OTC Commodity and Other OTC Options: Report the contract amount for those option contracts where the reporting branch or agency has, for a fee, purchased the right to purchase or sell a commodity or product. Include any other purchased OTC option that is not reportable as an interest rate, foreign exchange or equity derivative contract in column A, B, or C.

Item 9(e) Swaps.

Swaps are transactions in which two parties agree to exchange payment streams based on a specified notional amount for a specified period. Forward starting swap contracts should be reported as swaps. The notional amount of a swap is the underlying principal amount upon which the exchange of interest, foreign exchange or other income or expense is based. The notional amount to be reported for a swap contract with a multiplier component is the contract's effective notional amount. In those cases where the reporting branch or agency is acting as an intermediary, both sides of the transaction are to be reported.

Column A, Interest Rate Swaps: Report the notional amount of all outstanding interest rate and basis swaps whose predominant risk characteristic is interest rate risk. Such swaps may be undertaken by the reporting branch or agency to hedge its own interest rate risk, in an intermediary capacity, or to hold in inventory.

Column B, Foreign Exchange Swaps: Report the notional principal amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of all outstanding cross-currency interest rate swaps, whether the swap is undertaken by the reporting branch or agency to hedge its own exchange rate risk, in an intermediary capacity, or to hold in inventory.

A cross-currency interest rate swap is a transaction in which two parties agree to exchange principal amounts

of different currencies, usually at the prevailing spot rate, at the inception of an agreement which lasts for a certain number of years. At defined intervals over the life of the swap, the counterparties exchange payments in the different currencies based on specified rates of interest. When the agreement matures, the principal amounts will be re-exchanged at the same spot rate. The notional amount of a cross-currency interest rate swap is generally the underlying principal amount upon which the exchange is based.

Column C, Equity Swaps: Report the notional amount of all outstanding equity or equity index swaps, whether the swap is undertaken by the reporting branch or agency to hedge its own equity-based risk, in an intermediary capacity, or to hold in inventory.

Column D, Commodity and Other Swaps: Report the notional principal amount of all other swap agreements that are not reportable as either interest rate, foreign exchange, or equity derivative contracts in column A, B, or C. The notional amount to be reported for commodity contracts with multiple exchanges of principal is the contractual amount multiplied by the number of remaining payments (or exchanges of principal) in the contract.

Item 10 Total gross notional amount of derivative contracts held for trading.

Report, in the appropriate column, the total notional amount or par value of those off-balance-sheet derivative contracts in Schedule L, item 9 above that are held for trading purposes. Contracts held for trading purposes include those used in dealing and other trading activities accounted for at market value (or at lower of cost or market value) with gains and losses recognized in earnings. Derivative instruments used to hedge trading activities should also be reported in this item.

Derivative trading activities include (a) regularly dealing in interest rate contracts, foreign exchange contracts, equity derivative contracts, and other off-balance sheet commodity contracts, (b) acquiring or taking positions in such items principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or otherwise with the intent to resell (or repurchase) in order to profit from short-term price movements, or (c) acquiring or taking positions in such items as an accommodation to customers.

The reporting branch or agency's trading department may have entered into a derivative contract with another

department or business unit within the branch or agency (and which has been reported on a net basis in accordance with the instructions to Schedule L, item 9 above). If the trading department has also entered into a matching contract with a counterparty that is not a related depository institution, the contract with that counterparty should be designated as held for trading or as held for purposes other than trading consistent with the contract's designation for other financial reporting purposes.

Item 11 Total gross notional amount of derivative contracts held for purposes other than trading:

Item 11(a) Contracts marked to market.

Report, in the appropriate column, the total notional amount or par value of those contracts in Schedule L, item 9 above that are held for purposes other than trading and that, for purposes of this report, are accounted for at market value or lower of cost or market value.

Include in this item (a) off-balance sheet contracts used to hedge debt and equity securities classified as available-for-sale and (b) off-balance sheet contracts used to hedge other assets or liabilities not held for trading purposes that are accounted for at market value.

Item 11(b) Contracts not marked to market.

Report, in the appropriate column, the total notional amount or par value of all contracts in Schedule L, item 9 above that are not accounted for at market value or lower of cost or market value. Include in this item the notional amount or par value of contracts such as swap contracts intended to hedge interest rate risk on commercial loans that are accounted for on the accrual basis.

Item 12 Gross fair values of derivative contracts.

(Item 12 is to be completed only by branches and agencies with \$100 million or more in total assets.) Report in the appropriate column and subitem below the fair (or market) value of all off-balance-sheet derivative contracts reported in Schedule L, items 10, 11(a), and 11(b) above. For each of the four types of underlying risk exposure in columns A through D, the gross positive and gross negative fair values will be reported separately for (i) contracts held for trading purposes (in item 12(a)), (ii) contracts held for purposes other than trading that are marked to market for purposes of this report

(in item 12(b)), and (iii) contracts held for purposes other than trading that are not marked to market (in item 12(c)). Guidance for reporting by type of underlying risk exposure is provided in the instructions for Schedule L, item 9 above. Guidance for reporting by purpose and accounting methodology is provided in the instructions for Schedule L, items 10, 11(a) and 11(b) above.

All transactions within the reporting branch or agency should be reported on a net basis. No other netting of contracts is permitted for purposes of this item. Therefore, do not net (1) obligations of the reporting branch or agency to buy against the branch or agency's obligations to sell, (2) written options against purchased options, (3) positive fair values against negative fair values, or (4) contracts subject to bilateral netting agreements.

Report as fair value the amount at which a contract could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. If a quoted market price is available for a contract, the fair value to be reported for that contract is the product of the number of trading units of the contract multiplied by that market price. If a quoted market price is not available, report the branch or agency's best estimate of fair value based on the quoted market price of a similar contract or on valuation techniques such as discounted cash flows. For purposes of item 12, the reporting branch or agency should determine the fair value of its off-balance sheet derivative contracts in the same manner that it determines the fair value of these contracts for other financial reporting purposes. For example, for interest rate swaps, fair value may include accrued net settlement amounts which have not been paid or received. Otherwise, do not combine, aggregate, or net the reported fair value with the fair or book value of any other derivative or asset or liability.

Item 12(a) Contracts held for trading.

Report in the appropriate column and subitem the gross positive and gross negative fair values of those contracts held for trading reported in Schedule L, item 10 above.

Item 12(a)(1) Gross positive fair value.

Report in the appropriate column the total fair value of those contracts in Schedule L, item 10 above with positive fair values.

Item 12(a)(2) Gross negative fair value.

Report in the appropriate column the total fair value of those contracts in Schedule L, item 10 above with negative fair values.

Report the total fair value as an absolute value, do *not* enclose the total fair value in parentheses or use a minus (–) sign.

Item 12(b) Contracts held for purposes other than trading that are marked to market.

Report in the appropriate column and subitem the gross positive and gross negative fair values of those contracts held for purposes other than trading that are reported in Schedule L, item 11(a) above.

Item 12(b)(1) Gross positive fair value.

Report in the appropriate column the total fair value of those contracts in Schedule L, item 11(a) above with positive fair values.

Item 12(b)(2) Gross negative fair value.

Report in the appropriate column the total fair value of those contracts in Schedule L, item 11(a) above with negative fair values. Report the total fair value as an absolute value, do *not* enclose the total fair value in parentheses or use a minus (–) sign.

Item 12(c) Contracts held for purposes other than trading that are not marked to market.

Report in the appropriate column and subitem the gross positive and negative fair values of those contracts held for purposes other than trading that are reported in Schedule L, item 11(b) above.

Item 12(c)(1) Gross positive fair value.

Report in the appropriate column the total fair value of those contracts in Schedule L, item 11(b) above with positive fair values.

Item 12(c)(2) Gross negative fair value.

Report in the appropriate column the total fair value of those contracts in Schedule L, item 11(b) above with

negative fair values. Report the total fair value as an absolute value, do *not* enclose the total fair value in parentheses or use a minus (–) sign.

Memoranda

Items M1 and M2 Notional amount of credit derivatives.

Report in items M1 and M2, as appropriate, the notional amount of all credit derivatives with nonrelated parties. Credit derivatives are off-balance sheet arrangements that allow one party (the “beneficiary”) to transfer the credit risk of a “reference asset” to another party (the “guarantor”). Branches and agencies should include the notional amounts of credit default swaps, total rate of return swaps, and other credit derivative instruments.

No netting of contracts with nonrelated parties is permitted for purposes of this item. Therefore, do not net: (1) credit derivatives with nonrelated third parties on which the reporting branch or agency is the beneficiary against credit derivatives with nonrelated third parties on which the reporting branch or agency is the guarantor, or (2) contracts subject to bilateral netting agreements. The notional amount should not be included in items 9 through 12 of this schedule. Exclude all items which are required to be reported as assets or liabilities on Schedule RAL—Assets and Liabilities.

Item M1 Notional amount of all credit derivatives on which the reporting branch or agency is the guarantor.

Report the notional amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of all credit derivatives on which the branch or agency has extended credit protection to other parties.

Item M2 Notional amount of all credit derivatives on which the reporting branch or agency is the beneficiary.

Report the notional amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of all credit derivatives on which the branch or agency has obtained a guarantee against credit losses from other parties.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE

FFIEC 002

Schedule M—Due from/Due to Related Institutions in the U.S. and in Foreign Countries

General Instructions

Schedule M covers transactions of the reporting branch or agency with *related* institutions, both in the U.S. and in foreign countries. (For the definition of “related institutions,” see the entry for “related institutions” in the Glossary section of these Instructions.) Parts I and II of the schedule deal with due from/due to relationships of the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF, with related *depository* institutions (with Part I covering such relationships of the entire reporting branch or agency *including* its IBF and Part II covering *only* those of its IBF). Part III deals with the transactions of the reporting institution (including its IBF) with related *nondepository* institutions. Part IV, item 1, reflects the amount of the general allowance for loan losses, if any, carried on the books of the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF. Part IV, item 2, reflects the amount of other real estate owned. Although this information does not relate specifically to due from/due to transactions, it is collected in Schedule M as confidential information. Part V collects data on off-balance sheet items with related *depository* institutions.

Parts I, II, and III require the reporting of the due from/due to relationships on a gross basis, i.e., without netting due from and due to items against each other.

The detail required in Parts I, II, and III is by location and type of related institution, *not* by type of claim or liability. In the information required on the schedule, a distinction is made between related institutions “domiciled in the United States” and those “domiciled outside the United States.” For purposes of this schedule (and only this schedule), domiciled in the United States means offices domiciled in the 50 states of the United States and the District of Columbia; domiciled outside the United States (non-U.S.) means offices domiciled in a foreign country, in Puerto Rico, or in a U.S. territory or possession.

All of the items in this schedule require the reporting of amounts outstanding as of the report date, with the exception of Memoranda items 1(a) and 1(b) in Part I, which call for averages of daily amounts outstanding during the preceding quarter.

All individual branch or agency data reported on this schedule are regarded as confidential by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council.

Instructions for Part I

Part I covers the gross due from/due to relationships of the reporting institution (including its IBF) with its head office and other related *depository* institutions (including any related U.S. bank’s nondepository subsidiaries that are consolidated on the related U.S. bank’s Consolidated Report of Condition) both in the U.S. and in foreign countries. *Exclude* from Part I transactions between the reporting branch or agency and its own IBF (report in Part II, item 2).

The scope of Part I is determined by the scope of the *net* due from/due to items that are shown in column A of Schedule RAL—Asset item 2(a) or Liability item 5(a). That is, report on the appropriate lines of Part I all the gross due from relationships (column A) and all the gross due to relationships (column B) with related *depository* institutions that are reflected in Schedule RAL in Asset item 2(a), column A (Net due from related depository institutions) or in Liability item 5(a), column A (Net due to related depository institutions). Include all such due from and due to items regardless of how they arose and regardless of the nature of any instrument involved. Thus, the gross due from and gross due to items to be reported will include claims *between* the reporting branch or agency and any related depository institutions arising in connection with:

- (1) deposits of any kind;

- (2) loans and borrowings of any kind;
- (3) overdrafts, federal funds and repurchase and resale agreements;
- (4) claims resulting from clearing activities, foreign exchange transactions, bankers acceptance transactions (see Glossary entry for “bankers acceptances”), and other activities;
- (5) capital flows and contributions;
- (6) gross unremitted profits and any accounting or regulatory allocation entered on the books of the reporting branch or agency that ultimately affect unremitted profits such as statutory or regulatory capital requirements, reserve accounts, and allowance for possible loan losses; and,
- (7) any other transactions or entries (including on-balance sheet debit and credit amounts associated with off-balance sheet items) resulting in claims between the reporting branch or agency and its head office and other related depository institutions.

The coverage and reporting of the *gross* due from items and the *gross* due to items *must* be such that their *net* amount as calculated and reported on item 4 of Part I equals the entry for net due from or for net due to, as appropriate, as calculated from Schedule RAL and reported on item 2(a), column A, or item 5(a), column A, of Schedule RAL.

Item Instructions for Part I

Items 1 and 2

The gross due from and gross due to relations with related depository institutions are to be reported on items 1 and 2 of Part I with detail by location and type of the related depository institutions. Separate reporting of such relations with related institutions domiciled in the U.S. and with those domiciled outside the U.S. is required in items 1 and 2: *item 1* (and its subitems) requires reporting of such relations with offices “domiciled in the United States” of related depository institutions; *item 2* (and its subitems) requires reporting of such relations with offices “domiciled outside the United States” (non-U.S.) of related depository institutions.

The reporting in item 1 of gross due from and gross due to relations with *related depository institutions domiciled*

in the United States (item 1) is further divided into two parts:

Item 1(a)

Item 1(a) covers such relations with **related branches and agencies in the U.S. (including their IBFs)**. For purposes of this schedule, “related branches and agencies in the U.S.” includes:

- (1) other U.S. branches and agencies of the reporting branch or agency’s parent foreign bank, and
- (2) U.S. branches and agencies of other related foreign banks.

Item 1(a) is further subdivided into two geographic components—

Item 1(a)(1) Related branches and agencies in the U.S. domiciled in the same state as the reporting office; and

Item 1(a)(2) Related branches and agencies in the U.S. domiciled in other states.

Item 1(b)

Item 1(b) covers the gross due from/due to relations with **offices in the U.S. of other related U.S. depository institutions (including their IBFs)**. The related U.S. depository institutions include related U.S. banks (including U.S.-domiciled *offices of nondepository* subsidiaries of related banks that are consolidated on the related U.S. banks’ Consolidated Report of Condition), Edge and Agreement subsidiaries of related banks (both U.S. and non-U.S.), and related New York State (Article XII) investment companies. (Transactions with related U.S. banks’ offices (both branches and depository subsidiaries) that are in foreign countries, Puerto Rico, and U.S. territories and possessions and transactions with non-U.S. branches and subsidiaries of related Edge and Agreement corporations and with non-U.S. offices of related New York investment companies are to be reported in item 2(c))

The reporting in item 2 of gross due from and gross due to relations with non-U.S. domiciled offices of *related depository institutions* is further divided into three parts:

Item 2(a)

Item 2(a) covers such relations with the **head office of the parent bank** of the reporting branch or agency, including unremitted profits and losses. Unremitted profits and losses should be netted and, if a net profit, reported in column B of this item or, if a net loss, reported as an adjustment to any capital contribution received from the foreign bank parent that is reported in column B. However, if the net unremitted loss exceeds the capital contribution, report the amount of the net loss in excess of the capital contribution in column A.

Item 2(b)

Item 2(b) covers such relations with the **non-U.S. branches and agencies of the parent bank of the reporting branch or agency**. Item 2(b) is further subdivided into two geographic components—

Item 2(b)(1) Offices of the parent bank in the Caribbean.

Item 2(b)(1) includes offices domiciled in Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories and possessions located in the Caribbean; and

Item 2(b)(2) Other non-U.S. offices of the parent bank.

Item 2(b)(2) includes those offices of the parent bank domiciled in foreign countries outside the Caribbean and in U.S. territories and possessions outside the Caribbean.

Item 2(c)

Item 2(c) covers such relations with **other non-U.S. offices of related depository institutions**, including offices in Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories and possessions; that is, all non-U.S. offices of related depository institutions *other than* the reporting branch or agency's head office (reported in item 2(a)) and its branches and agencies (reported in item 2(b)). Transactions with foreign, Puerto Rican, and U.S. territorial branches and depository subsidiaries of related U.S. banks, of related Edge and Agreement corporations, and of related New York State (Article XII) investment companies are also to be reported in this item.

Also report in item 2(c) transactions with the foreign-domiciled offices of those U.S. nondepository subsidiaries of related U.S. banks that are consolidated in the

related U.S. bank's Consolidated Report of Condition. Transactions with related U.S. banks' nondepository subsidiaries that are domiciled outside the U.S. that are *not* consolidated in the U.S. bank's Consolidated Report of Condition are excluded entirely from Part I of Schedule M since such subsidiaries are treated similarly to unrelated institutions and are not reflected in items 2(a) or 5(a) of Schedule RAL (net due from or net due to related depository institutions).

Item 3 Total.

Report, in columns A and B, the sums of the amounts reported for the preceding items as indicated on the form.

Item 4 Net due from head office and other related depository institutions.

Report the difference between columns A and B on item 3 above (i.e., item 3, column A, *minus* item 3, column B). Item 4 can be either positive or negative; if negative, a minus sign (–) must be entered preceding the amount. The reporting branch or agency's net due from or net due to position vis-à-vis its head office and other related depository institutions as given by the difference reported on item 4 *must* equal the net due from or net due to position given in Schedule RAL, item 2(a) or item 5(a), as appropriate. If these Schedule RAL and Schedule M net amounts are not the same, the coverage and reporting of transactions with related depository institutions on items 1 and 2 of Schedule M has not been consistent with the reporting of items in Column A of Schedule RAL and must be corrected to make them consistent.

Memoranda

Item M1 Average of daily (or weekly) amounts for the quarter ending with the report date.

Report in the appropriate subitem and appropriate column the quarterly average gross balances due from and gross balances due to related depository institutions. The reporter is given the option, as in Schedule K, of reporting either (1) an average of the daily figures for the preceding calendar quarter ending with the report date or (2) an average of weekly figures (i.e., the Wednesday of each week of the preceding quarter). The figures to be averaged are the amounts outstanding at the close of business for each day, or each Wednesday. For those

days when the branch or agency is not open for business (e.g., Saturdays, Sundays or holidays), use the figure from the preceding business day. An office is considered closed if there are no transactions posted to the general ledger as of that date. If the amounts to be averaged are maintained in a currency other than U.S. dollars, the average should be calculated for the amounts stated in that currency and then the average so calculated should be converted to U.S. dollars at the exchange rate used for other items on the report.

The averages are to be reported separately for:

Item M1(a) Related depository offices domiciled in the U.S.

Item M1(a) corresponds to item 1 of Part I above, and

Item M1(b) Related depository offices domiciled outside the U.S.

Item M1(b) corresponds to item 2 in Part I above.

Item M2 Sum of those parts of the amounts reported in items 1(b) and 2(c) in Part I above that are with related depository subsidiaries that are wholly-owned by the reporting branch or agency's parent bank or bank holding company.

Item M3 Trading assets and liabilities, related parties.

Report in the appropriate column the amounts of trading assets and trading liabilities included in the gross due from and gross due to related depository institutions in item 3 of Part I above. Include in columns A and B the amounts of revaluation gains (assets) and revaluation losses (liabilities), respectively, from the "marking to market" of off-balance sheet interest rate, foreign exchange, equity, and commodity and other contracts held for trading purposes. Revaluation gains and losses (i.e., assets and liabilities) from the "marking to market" (or the "lower of cost or market") of the reporting branch or agency's off-balance sheet interest rate, foreign exchange, equity, and commodity and other contracts with the same counterparty that meet the criteria for a valid right of setoff contained in FASB Interpretation No. 39 (e.g., these contracts subject to a qualifying master netting agreement) may be reported on a net basis in this Memorandum item.

Instructions for Part II

Part II covers the due from/due to relationships of the IBF of the reporting institution with related depository institutions. Separate reporting is required, in item 1 of Part II, for the *gross* due from/due to relationships with related depository institutions *other than* the IBF's establishing entity (the reporting branch or agency) and, in item 2, for the *net* due from position of the reporting institution's IBF vis-à-vis the establishing entity.

Item Instructions for Part II

Item 1

Within item 1, the gross due from and gross due to relations of the reporting institution's IBF with related depository institutions *other than* its establishing entity are to be reported with detail by location and type of related depository institution in items 1(a) and 1(b). The amounts reported in the appropriate subitems and appropriate columns of items 1(a) and 1(b) of Part II are the IBF components of the corresponding items and columns of Part I of the schedule, which covers the transactions of this type for the entire reporting institution *including* its IBF.

Item 1(a) IBF transactions with the IBFs of related depository institutions domiciled in the U.S.

The only type of institution domiciled in the 50 States of the United States and the District of Columbia that an IBF can have transactions with is, by law and regulation, another IBF.

Item 1(b) IBF transactions with related depository institutions domiciled outside the U.S.

The reporting of these transactions is further subdivided into:

Item 1(b)(1) Head office of parent bank; and

Item 1(b)(2) Non-U.S. branches and agencies of the parent bank.

Item 1(b)(2) is further subdivided in reporting into:

Item 1(b)(2)(a) Offices in the Caribbean, and

Item 1(b)(2)(b) Other offices.

Item 1(b)(3) Other related depository institutions domiciled outside the U.S.

Item 1(c) Total.

Report in columns A and B the sums of the amounts reported for the preceding items of Part II as indicated on the form.

Item 1(d) IBF net due from related depository institutions in the U.S. and in foreign countries other than its establishing entity.

Report the difference between columns A and B on item 1(c) above (i.e., item 1(d), column A, *minus* item 1(c), column B). Item 1(d) can be either positive or negative; if negative, a minus sign (–) must be entered preceding the amount.

Item 2 IBF net due from establishing entity.

Report the net amount due from the IBF's establishing entity (i.e., from the reporting institution) to the IBF. (This item is the only item in Schedule M in which transactions between the reporting branch or agency and its own IBF are reported.) This amount must be derived from the accounts of the reporting institution's IBF by subtracting the sum of the IBF's permissible assets, *including* claims on related institutions other than the reporting branch or agency, from the sum of the IBF's permissible liabilities, *including* liabilities to related institutions *other than* the reporting branch or agency. (Since the individual asset and liability items in column B of Schedule RAL *exclude* claims on or by related depository institutions, Schedule RAL, column B, *cannot* be used to derive this item.) Item 2 can be either positive or negative; if negative, a minus sign (–) must be entered preceding the amount. (This net position between the reporting branch or agency and its own IBF is *not* included in Part I above.)

Item 3 IBF net due from all related depository institutions (including its establishing entity).

Report the sum of the amounts (with the correct signs) in items 1(d) and 2. Item 3 can be either positive or negative; if negative, a minus sign (–) must be entered preceding the amount. The net due from or net due to position of the reporting institution's IBF vis-à-vis related depository institutions (including its establishing entity), as given by the amount reported on item 3, *must*

equal the net due from or net due to position in Schedule RAL, item 2(b) or item 5(b), as appropriate. If these corresponding Schedule RAL and Schedule M net amounts are not the same, the coverage and reporting of transactions with related depository institutions on items 1(a) and 1(b) of Schedule M, Part II, and/or the calculation of the IBF net due from establishing entity as reported in item 2 of Part II have not been consistent with the reporting of items in column B of Schedule RAL and must be corrected to make them consistent.

Instructions for Part III

Part III covers the gross due from/due to relationships of the reporting institution (including its IBF) with related *nondepository* majority-owned subsidiaries (both in the U.S. and in foreign countries and both direct and indirect) of the reporting institution's parent bank or of its bank holding company.

(The activities of these related nondepository majority-owned subsidiaries should also be included in Schedule RAL and related schedules.) Exclude from Part III any transactions with related U.S. banks' nondepository subsidiaries that are consolidated in the related U.S. banks' Consolidated Report of Condition. The amounts for transactions with related nondepository institutions that are to be reported in Part III are components of amounts reported on the individual line items of Schedule RAL *other than* items 2(a) and 5(a) of Schedule RAL (which the reporting institution's net due from/due to relationship with related *depository* institutions).

The gross due from and gross due to relations with related nondepository institutions are required to be reported with a breakdown between:

Item Instructions for Part III

Item 1 Related nondepository majority-owned subsidiaries in the U.S.; and,

Item 2 Related nondepository majority-owned subsidiaries in foreign countries.

Memorandum

Item M1

Part III also requires the reporting of gross due from/due

to relations with those related nondepository subsidiaries included in items 1 and 2 of Part III that are wholly-owned, directly or indirectly, by the reporting institution's parent bank or by its bank holding company.

Item Instructions for Part IV

Item 1 Amount of allowance for loan losses, if any, carried on the books of the reporting branch or agency including its IBF.

If the reporting branch or agency chooses to establish a general allowance for loan losses, it can do so by establishing a separate account which should be included in the amount reported in Schedule M, Part I, item 2(a), column B. Report in this item the total amount of the allowance carried on the books of the reporting institution, even if part of that allowance is applicable to other branches. If no allowance is carried on the books of the reporting institution, report a zero or the word "none," even if an allowance applicable to the loans of the reporting institution is carried on the books of the head office of the parent bank or of another branch. *Exclude* specific reserves on loans.

Item 2 Other real estate owned.

Report the net book value of all other real estate owned. (NOTE: This information does not relate to due from/due to related depository institutions transactions.) *Include* as all other real estate owned:

- (1) Foreclosed real estate, i.e.,
 - (a) Real estate acquired in any manner for debts previously contracted (including, but not limited to, real estate acquired through foreclosure and real estate acquired by deed in lieu of foreclosure), even if the branch or agency has not yet received title to the property.
 - (b) Real estate collateral underlying a loan when the branch or agency has obtained physical possession of the collateral, regardless of whether formal foreclosure proceedings have been instituted against the borrower.

Foreclosed real estate received in full or partial satisfaction of a loan should be recorded at the fair value

less cost to sell of the property at the time of foreclosure. This amount becomes the "cost" of the foreclosed real estate. When foreclosed real estate is received in full satisfaction of a loan, the amount, if any, by which the recorded amount of the loan exceeds the fair value less cost to sell of the property is a loss which must be charged to the allowance for loan and lease losses at the time of foreclosure. The amount of any senior debt (principal and accrued interest) to which foreclosed real estate is subject at the time of foreclosure must be reported as a liability in Schedule RAL, item 4(c), "Other borrowed money."

After foreclosure, each foreclosed real estate asset must be carried at the lower of (1) the fair value of the asset minus the estimated costs to sell the asset or (2) the cost of the asset (as defined in the preceding paragraph). This determination must be made on an asset-by-asset basis. If the fair value of a foreclosed real estate asset minus the estimated costs to sell the asset is less than the asset's cost, the deficiency must be recognized as a valuation allowance against the asset which is created through a charge to expense. The valuation allowance should thereafter be increased or decreased (but not below zero) through charges or credits to expense for changes in the asset's fair value or estimated selling costs.

- (2) Property originally acquired for future expansion but no longer intended to be used for that purpose.
- (3) Foreclosed real estate sold under contract and accounted for under the deposit method of accounting in accordance with FASB Statement No. 66, "Accounting for Sales of Real Estate." Under this method, the seller does not record notes receivable, but continues to report the real estate and any related existing debt on its balance sheet. The deposit method is used when a sale has not been consummated and is commonly used when recovery of the carrying value of the property is not reasonably assured. If the full accrual, installment, cost recovery, reduced profit, or percentage-of-completion method of accounting under FASB Statement No. 66 is being used to account for the sale, the receivable resulting from the sale of the foreclosed real estate should be reported as a loan in Schedule C and any gain on the sale should be recognized in accordance with FASB Statement No. 66.

Property formerly but no longer used for banking may be reported in this item as "Other real estate owned." In addition, regardless of whether such property is reported in this item, it should be reported in Schedule RAL, item 1(h), "Other assets including other claims on non-related parties."

Item Instructions for Part V

The amounts reported in Part V are for the reporting branch or agency *including* its IBF, if any. Transactions that are reportable in Schedule RAL or in Parts I through III of Schedule M are not to be reported in this part of Schedule M. Also exclude from Part V: commitments not yet drawn down under retail credit cards, check credit, and related plans; and contingencies arising in connection with litigation.

Exclude all transactions with unrelated parties, including unrelated depository institutions, and related nondepository institutions. Report off-balance sheet transactions with unrelated parties and related nondepository institutions in Schedule L.

Item 1 Commitments to make or purchase loans.

Report the *unused* portions of commitments that obligate the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF, to extend credit to related depository institutions in the form of loans or participations in loans, lease financing receivables, or similar transactions. *Exclude* commitments that obligate the reporting branch or agency to extend credit in the form of retail credit cards, check credit, and related plans.

Report only those commitments to related depository institutions for which the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF, has charged a commitment fee or other consideration, or otherwise has a legally binding commitment. Such commitments are to be reported regardless of whether they contain "material adverse change" clauses or other provisions that are intended to relieve the issuer of its funding obligations under certain conditions and regardless of whether they are unconditionally cancellable at any time. In the case of commitments for syndicated loans or participated loans, report only the branch or agency's (or IBF's) proportional share of the commitment.

Include loan proceeds that the branch or agency, includ-

ing its IBF, is obligated to advance to related depository institutions.

Item 2 Spot foreign exchange contracts.

Report the gross amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of all spot contracts with related depository institutions committing the reporting branch or agency to purchase foreign (non-U.S.) currencies and U.S. dollar exchange that are outstanding as of the report date.

A spot contract is an agreement for the immediate delivery, usually within two business days, of a foreign currency at the prevailing cash market rate. Spot contracts are considered outstanding (i.e., open) until they have been cancelled by acquisition or delivery of the underlying currencies.

Only one side of a spot foreign exchange contract is to be reported. In those transactions where foreign (non-U.S.) currencies are bought or sold against U.S. dollars, report only that side of the transaction that involves the foreign (non-U.S.) currency. For example, if the reporting branch or agency enters into a spot contract which obligates the branch or agency to purchase U.S. dollar exchange against which it sells Deutsche marks, then the branch or agency would report (in U.S. dollar equivalent values) the amount of Deutsche marks sold in this item. In cross-currency spot foreign exchange transactions, which involve the purchase and sale of two non-U.S. currencies, only the purchase side is to be reported (in U.S. dollar equivalent values).

Item 3 Total standby letters of credit.

Report the total amount outstanding *and* unused as of the report date of all standby letters of credit (and all legally binding commitments to issue standby letters of credit) issued to related depository institutions that have been originated by the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF, or acquired from others. Include those standby letters of credit that are collateralized by cash on deposit and those in which participations have been conveyed to others where (a) the originating branch or agency, including its IBF, is obligated to pay the full amount of any draft drawn under the terms of the standby letter of credit and (b) the participating institutions have an obligation to partially or wholly reimburse the originating branch or agency, including its IBF, either directly in cash or through a participation in a loan to the account party. Branches or agencies, including their IBFs, participating

in standby letters of credit issued to related depository institutions must report the full amount of their contingent liabilities to participate in such standby letters of credit without deducting any amounts that they may have reparticipated to others. (See the Glossary entry for “letter of credit” for the definition of standby letter of credit.)

For syndicated standby letters of credit issued to related depository institutions where each institution or branch or agency has a direct obligation to the beneficiary, each financial institution must report only its share in the syndication. Similarly, if several financial institutions participate in the issuance of a standby letter of credit to a related depository institution under a *bona fide* binding agreement which provides that (a) regardless of any event, each participant shall be liable only up to a certain percentage or to a certain amount and (b) the beneficiary is advised and has agreed that each participant is only liable for a certain portion of the entire amount, each bank or branch or agency shall report only its proportional share of the total standby letter of credit.

For a standby letter of credit issued to a related depository institution that is in turn backed by a standby letter of credit issued by another bank, each branch or agency, including its IBF, must report the entire amount of the standby letter of credit it has issued to the related depository institution in this item.

Exclude from standby letters of credit signature or endorsement guarantees issued to related depository institutions that are of the type associated with the clearing of negotiable instruments or securities in the normal course of business.

Item 4 Commercial and similar letters of credit.

Report the amount outstanding *and* unused as of the report date of issued or confirmed commercial letters of credit, travelers’ letters of credit *not issued* for money or its equivalent, and all similar letters of credit issued to related depository institutions, *but excluding standby letters of credit* issued to related depository institutions (which are to be reported in item 3 above). (See the Glossary entry for “letter of credit.”)

Travelers’ letters of credit or other letters of credit *issued* to related depository institutions for money or its equivalent by the reporting branch or agency or its agents should be included in the calculation of the “Net due

from/due to related depository institutions,” items 2 and 5 of Schedule RAL.

Item 5 Participations in acceptances conveyed to related depository institutions by the reporting branch or agency.

Report the amount of all participations conveyed to related depository institutions by the reporting (accepting) branch or agency in its acceptances that are outstanding *regardless* of the nature of the participation agreement and *regardless* of the system of debits and credits used to reflect the agreement on the reporting branch or agency’s books. Thus, participations in acceptances conveyed to related depository institutions by the reporting branch or agency are to include both those that provide for participation in the risk of loss in the event of default by the account party at the time of maturity and those that provide for participation in putting the holder of the acceptance in funds at the maturity of the acceptance. Also report the amount of participations in acceptances of other (accepting) banking institutions that the reporting branch or agency has acquired and subsequently conveyed to related depository institutions.

Do *not* reduce the reporting branch or agency’s “Branch or agency liability on acceptances executed and outstanding” (Schedule RAL, item 4(d)) or “Customers’ liability to this branch or agency on acceptances outstanding” (Schedule RAL, item 1(g)) by the amount of such participations *regardless* of the nature of the agreement and *regardless* of the system of debits and credits used to reflect the agreement on the reporting branch or agency’s books. (See the Glossary entry for “bankers acceptances” for a detailed description of the required treatment of bankers acceptances in this report.)

Item 6 Participations in acceptances acquired from related depository institutions by the reporting (nonaccepting) branch or agency.

Report the amount of all participations acquired from related depository institutions by the reporting (nonaccepting) branch or agency in the acceptances of other (accepting) banking institutions that are outstanding *regardless* of the nature of the participation agreement and *regardless* of the system of debits and credits used to reflect the agreement on the reporting (nonaccepting) branch or agency’s books. Thus, participations in acceptances acquired by the reporting (nonaccepting) branch

or agency are to include both those that provide for participation in the risk of loss in the event of default by the account party at the time of maturity and those that provide for participation in putting the holder of the acceptance in funds at the maturity of the acceptance.

The reporting (nonaccepting) branch or agency acquiring such participations should *not* report the current amount of these participations in “Branch or agency liability on acceptances executed and outstanding” (Schedule RAL, item 4(d)) or in “Customers’ liability to this branch or agency on acceptances outstanding” (Schedule RAL, item 1(g)) *regardless* of the nature of such participations and *regardless* of the system of debits and credits used to reflect the agreement on the reporting (nonaccepting) branch or agency’s books. (See the Glossary entry for “bankers acceptances” for a detailed description of the required treatment of bankers acceptances in this report.)

Item 7 All other off-balance sheet contingent liabilities to related depository institutions greater than or equal to ½ percent of total claims on related depository institutions as reported in Schedule M, Part I, Item 3, Column A.

Report all significant types of off-balance sheet contingent liabilities to related depository institutions not covered in other items in Part V of this schedule.

Report only the aggregate amount of those types of “other off-balance sheet contingent liabilities” to related depository institutions that individually equal or exceed one half percent of the reporting institution’s total claims on related depository institutions (Schedule M, Part I, item 3, column A). If the branch or agency has no types of “other off-balance sheet contingent liabilities” to related depository institutions that individually equal or exceed one half percent of total claims on related depository institutions, report a zero or the word “none.”

In addition, itemize with clear but concise captions those types of “other off-balance sheet contingent liabilities” to related depository institutions reportable in this item that individually equal or exceed one percent of the institution’s total claims on related depository institutions (Schedule M, Part I, item 3, column A). Enter such items in the inset boxes provided.

Include as “other off-balance sheet contingent liabilities” to related depository institutions:

- (1) The unsold portion of the reporting branch or agency’s own takedown in syndicated securities underwriting transactions in which the borrower is a related depository institution, including revolving underwriting facilities (RUFs), note issuance facilities (NIFs), and other similar arrangements. These are facilities under which a borrower can issue on a revolving basis short-term paper in its own name, but for which the underwriting institutions have a legally binding commitment either to purchase any notes the borrower is unable to sell by the roll-over date or to advance funds to the borrower.
- (2) Letters of indemnity, other than those issued in connection with the replacement of lost or stolen official checks, where the party being indemnified is a related depository institution.
- (3) Shiptside or dockside guarantees or similar guarantees relating to missing bills-of-lading or title documents and other document guarantees that facilitate the replacement of lost or destroyed documents and negotiable instruments where the party being guaranteed is a related depository institution.
- (4) Securities borrowed from related depository institutions.
- (5) Gross commitments to purchase when-issued securities from related depository institutions, if the reporting branch or agency does not report these commitments as forward contracts in Schedule M, Part V, item 9(b) below.

Exclude from “other off-balance sheet contingent liabilities” to related depository institutions:

- (1) All liabilities to related depository institutions which are required to be reported in Schedule RAL as part of the reporting institution net due from/due to relationship with related depository institutions, such as repurchase agreements with related depository institutions.
- (2) Commitments to related depository institutions to purchase property being acquired for lease to others (report in Schedule L, item 1, above).
- (3) Contingent liabilities arising in connection with litigation in which the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF, is involved.

- (4) Any unused portion of retail credit cards, check credit, and related plans.
- (5) Signature or endorsement guarantees of the type associated with the regular clearing of negotiable instruments or securities in the normal course of business.
- (6) Commitments to sell foreign currencies and U.S. dollar exchange (spot and forward) to related depository institutions.

Item 8 All other off-balance sheet contingent claims (assets) on related depository institutions greater than or equal to ½ percent of total claims on related depository institutions as reported on Schedule M, Part I, item 3, column A.

Report to the extent feasible and practicable all significant types of off-balance sheet contingent claims (assets) on related depository institutions not covered in other items in Part V of this schedule. Exclude all items which are required to be reported as claims on related depository institutions in Schedule RAL as part of the reporting institution net due from/due to relationship with related depository institutions, such as resale agreements with related depository institutions.

Report only the aggregate amount of those types of “other off-balance sheet contingent claims” on related depository institutions that individually equal or exceed one half percent of the reporting institution’s total claims on related depository institutions (Schedule M, Part I, item 3, column A). If the branch or agency has no types of “other off-balance sheet contingent claims” on related depository institutions that individually equal or exceed one half percent of total claims on related depository institutions, report a zero or the word “none.”

In addition, itemize with clear but concise captions those types of “other off-balance sheet contingent claims” on related depository institutions reportable in this item that individually equal or exceed one percent of the institution’s total claims on related depository institutions (Schedule M, Part I, item 3, column A). Enter such items in the inset boxes provided.

Include as “other off-balance sheet contingent claims” such items as (1) securities lent to related depository institutions and (2) commitments to sell when-issued securities, if the reporting branch or agency does not

report these commitments as forward contracts in Schedule M, Part V, item 9(b) below.

Item 9 Gross amounts (e.g., notional amounts) of off-balance sheet derivatives.

Report in the appropriate column and subitem the gross par value (stated in U.S. dollars) (e.g., for futures, forwards, and option contracts) or the notional amount (stated in U.S. dollars) (e.g., for forward rate agreements and swaps), as appropriate, of all off-balance sheet contracts between the reporting branch or agency and related depository institutions that are related to the following four types of underlying risk exposures: interest rate, foreign exchange, equity, and commodity and other. Contracts with multiple risk characteristics should be classified based upon the predominant risk characteristics at the origination of the derivative.

The notional amount or par value to be reported for an off-balance-sheet derivative contract with a multiplier component is the contract’s effective notional amount or par value. For example, a swap contract with a stated notional amount of \$1,000,000 whose terms called for quarterly settlement of the difference between 5% and LIBOR multiplied by 10 has an effective notional amount of \$10,000,000.

All transactions within the reporting branch or agency should be reported on a net basis. No other netting of contracts with related depository institutions is permitted for purposes of this item. Therefore, do not net: (1) obligations of the reporting branch or agency to purchase from third parties against the branch or agency’s obligations to sell to third parties, (2) written options against purchased options, or (3) contracts subject to bilateral netting agreements.

For each column, the sum of items 9(a) through 9(e) must equal the sum of items 10, 11(a), and 11(b).

Column Instructions

Column A, Interest Rate Contracts: Interest rate contracts are contracts related to an interest-bearing financial instrument or whose cash flows are determined by referencing interest rates or another interest rate contract (e.g., an option on a futures contract to purchase a Treasury bill). These contracts are generally used to adjust the branch or agency’s interest rate exposure or, if the branch or agency is an intermediary, the interest rate

exposure of others. Interest rate contracts include interest rate futures, single currency interest rate swaps, basis swaps, forward rate agreements, and interest rate options, including caps, floors, collars, and corridors.

Exclude contracts involving the exchange of one or more foreign currencies (e.g., cross-currency swaps and currency options) and other contracts whose predominant risk characteristic is foreign exchange risk, which are to be reported in column B as foreign exchange contracts.

Unsettled securities transactions that exceed the regular way settlement time limit that is customary in each relevant market must be reported as forward contracts in Schedule M, Part V, item 9(b), if they are not being reported on Schedule RAL until the settlement date.

Column B, Foreign Exchange Contracts: Foreign exchange contracts are contracts to purchase foreign (non-U.S.) currencies and U.S. dollar exchange in the forward market, i.e., on an organized exchange or in an over-the-counter market. A purchase of U.S. dollar exchange is equivalent to a sale of foreign currency. Foreign exchange contracts include cross-currency interest rate swaps where there is an exchange of principal, forward foreign exchange contracts (usually settling three or more business days from trade date), and currency futures and currency options. Exclude spot foreign exchange contracts which are to be reported in Schedule M, Part V, item 2.

Only one side of a foreign currency transaction is to be reported. In those transactions where foreign (non-U.S.) currencies are bought or sold against U.S. dollars, report only that side of the transaction that involves the foreign (non-U.S.) currency. For example, if the reporting branch or agency enters into a futures contract which obligates the branch or agency to purchase U.S. dollar exchange against which it sells Deutsche marks, then the branch or agency would report (in U.S. dollar equivalent values) the amount of Deutsche marks sold in Schedule M, Part V, item 9(a). In cross-currency transactions, which involve the purchase and sale of two non-U.S. currencies, only the purchase side is to be reported.

All amounts in column B are to be reported in U.S. dollar equivalent values.

Column C, Equity Derivative Contracts: Equity derivative contracts are contracts that have a return, or a portion of their return, linked to the price of a particular

equity or to an index of equity prices, such as the Standard and Poor's 500.

The contract amount to be reported for equity derivative contracts is the quantity, e.g., number of units, of the equity instrument or equity index contracted for purchase or sale multiplied by the contract price of a unit.

Column D, Commodity and Other Contracts: Commodity contracts are contracts that have a return, or a portion of their return, linked to the price of or to an index of precious metals, petroleum, lumber, agricultural products, etc. Commodity and other contracts also include any other contracts that are not reportable as interest rate, foreign exchange, or equity derivative contracts.

The contract amount to be reported for commodity and other contracts is the quantity, e.g., number of units, of the commodity or product contracted for purchase or sale multiplied by the contract price of a unit.

The notional amount to be reported for commodity contracts with multiple exchanges of principal is the contractual amount multiplied by the number of remaining payments (i.e., exchanges of principal) in the contract.

Item 9(a) Futures contracts.

Futures contracts represent agreements for delayed delivery of financial instruments or commodities in which the buyer agrees to purchase and the seller agrees to deliver, at a specified future date, a specified instrument at a specified price or yield. Futures contracts are standardized and are traded on organized exchanges.

Report, in the appropriate column, the aggregate par value of futures contracts that have been entered into between the reporting branch or agency and related depository institutions and are outstanding (i.e., open contracts) as of the report date. *Exclude* all futures contracts that are traded on organized exchanges that act as the counterparty to each contract (report such futures in Schedule L, item 9(a)). Do not report the par value of financial instruments intended to be delivered under such contracts if this par value differs from the par value of the contracts themselves.

Contracts are outstanding (i.e., open) until they have been cancelled by acquisition or delivery of the underlying financial instruments or by offset. Offset is the liquidating of a purchase of futures through the sale of an equal number of contracts of the same delivery month on

the same underlying instrument on the same exchange, or the covering of a short sale of futures through the purchase of an equal number of contracts of the same delivery month on the same underlying instrument on the same exchange.

Column A, Interest Rate Futures: Report futures contracts committing the reporting branch or agency to purchase or sell financial instruments and whose predominant risk characteristic is interest rate risk.

Column B, Foreign Exchange Futures: Report the gross amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of all futures contracts committing the reporting branch or agency to purchase foreign (non-U.S.) currencies and U.S. dollar exchange and whose predominant risk characteristic is foreign exchange risk.

A currency futures contract is a standardized agreement for delayed delivery of a foreign (non-U.S.) currency or U.S. dollar exchange in which the buyer agrees to purchase and the seller agrees to deliver, at a specified future date, a specified amount at a specified exchange rate.

Column C, Equity Derivative Futures: Report futures contracts committing the reporting branch or agency to purchase or sell equity securities or instruments based on equity indexes.

Column D, Commodity and Other Futures: Report the contract amount for all futures contracts committing the reporting branch or agency to purchase or sell commodities such as agricultural products (e.g., wheat, coffee), precious metals (e.g., gold, platinum), and non-ferrous metals (e.g., copper, zinc). Include any other futures contract that is not reportable as an interest rate, foreign exchange, or equity derivative contract in column A, B, or C.

Item 9(b) Forward contracts.

Forward contracts represent agreements for delayed delivery of financial instruments or commodities in which the buyer agrees to purchase and the seller agrees to deliver, at a specified future date, a specified instrument or commodity at a specified price or yield. Forward contracts are not traded on organized exchanges and their contractual terms are not standardized.

Report the aggregate par value of forward contracts that have been entered into between the reporting branch or

agency and related depository institutions and are outstanding (i.e., open contracts) as of the report date. Do not report the par value of financial instruments intended to be delivered under such contracts if this par value differs from the par value of the contracts themselves.

Contracts are outstanding (i.e., open) until they have been cancelled by acquisition or delivery of the underlying financial instruments or settled in cash. Such contracts can only be terminated, other than by receipt of the underlying asset, by agreement of both buyer and seller.

Include commitments to purchase and sell when-issued securities as forward contracts on a gross basis (except that branches and agencies may net purchases and sales of the identical security with the same party) unless the reporting branch or agency does not include these commitments as part of its disclosures about off-balance sheet derivatives for other financial reporting purposes. In that case, report commitments to purchase when-issued securities as "All other off-balance sheet contingent liabilities" in Schedule M, Part V, item 7, and commitments to sell when-issued securities as "All other off-balance sheet contingent claims (assets)" in Schedule M, Part V, item 8, subject to the existing reporting thresholds for these two items.

Column A, Interest Rate Forwards: Report forward contracts committing the reporting branch or agency to purchase or sell financial instruments and whose predominant risk characteristic is interest rate risk. Include in this item firm commitments (e.g., commitments that have a specified interest rate, selling date, and dollar amount) to sell loans secured by 1-to-4 family residential properties.

Column B, Foreign Exchange Forwards: Report the gross amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of all forward contracts committing the reporting branch or agency to purchase foreign (non-U.S.) currencies and U.S. dollar exchange and whose predominant risk characteristic is foreign exchange risk.

A forward foreign exchange contract is an agreement for delayed delivery of a foreign (non-U.S.) currency or U.S. dollar exchange in which the buyer agrees to purchase and the seller agrees to deliver, at a specified future date, a specified amount at a specified exchange rate.

Column C, Equity Derivative Forwards: Report forward contracts committing the reporting branch or agency to purchase or sell equity instruments.

Column D, Commodity and Other Forwards: Report the contract amount for all forward contracts committing the reporting branch or agency to purchase or sell commodities such as agricultural products (e.g., wheat, coffee), precious metals (e.g., gold, platinum), and non-ferrous metals (e.g., copper, zinc). Include any other forward contract that is not reportable as an interest rate, foreign exchange, or equity derivative contract in column A, B, or C.

Item 9(c) Exchange-traded option contracts.

Option contracts convey either the right or the obligation, depending upon whether the reporting branch or agency is the purchaser or the writer, respectively, to buy or sell a financial instrument or commodity at a specified price by a specified future date. Some options are traded on organized exchanges.

The buyer of an option contract has, for compensation (such as a fee or premium), acquired the right (or option) to sell to, or purchase from, another party some financial instrument or commodity at a stated price on a specified future date. The seller of the contract has, for such compensation, become obligated to purchase or sell the financial instrument or commodity at the option of the buyer of the contract. A put option contract obligates the seller of the contract to purchase some financial instrument or commodity at the option of the buyer of the contract. A call option contract obligates the seller of the contract to sell some financial instrument or commodity at the option of the buyer of the contract.

Item 9(c)(1) Written options.

Report in this item the aggregate par value of the financial instruments or commodities that the reporting branch or agency has, for compensation (such as a fee or premium), obligated itself to either purchase from or sell to a related depository institution under exchange-traded option contracts that are outstanding as of the report date. *Exclude* all written exchange-traded options that are traded on organized exchanges that act as the counterparty to each contract (report such options in Schedule L, item 9(c)(1)).

Column A, Written Exchange-Traded Interest Rate Options: For exchange-traded option contracts obligating the reporting branch or agency to either purchase or sell an interest rate futures contract and whose predominant risk characteristic is interest rate risk, report the par

value of the financial instrument underlying the futures contract.

Column B, Written Exchange-Traded Foreign Exchange Options: Report in this item the gross amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of foreign (non-U.S.) currency and U.S. dollar exchange that the reporting branch or agency has, for compensation, obligated itself to either purchase or sell under exchange-traded option contracts whose predominant risk characteristic is foreign exchange risk. In the case of option contracts obligating the reporting branch or agency to either purchase or sell a foreign exchange futures contract, report the gross amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of the foreign (non-U.S.) currency underlying the futures contract.

Column C, Written Exchange-Traded Equity Derivative Options: Report the contract amount for those exchange-traded option contracts where the reporting branch or agency has obligated itself, for compensation, to purchase or sell an equity instrument or equity index.

Column D, Written Exchange-Traded Commodity and Other Exchange-Traded Options: Report the contract amount for those exchange-traded option contracts where the reporting branch or agency has obligated itself, for compensation, to purchase or sell a commodity or product. Include any other written, exchange-traded option that is not reportable as an interest rate, foreign exchange, or equity derivative contract in column A, B, or C.

Item 9(c)(2) Purchased options.

Report in this item the aggregate par value of the financial instruments or commodities that the reporting branch or agency has, for a fee or premium, purchased the right to either purchase from or sell to a related depository institution under exchange-traded option contracts that are outstanding as of the report date. *Exclude* all purchased exchange-traded options that are traded on organized exchanges that act as the counterparty to each contract (report such options in Schedule L, item 9(c)(2)).

Column A, Purchased Exchange-Traded Interest Rate Options: For exchange-traded option contracts giving the reporting branch or agency the right to either purchase or sell an interest rate futures contract and whose predominant risk characteristic is interest rate risk, report the par value of the financial instrument underlying the futures contract.

Column B, Purchased Exchange-Traded Foreign Exchange Options: Report in this item the gross amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of foreign (non-U.S.) currency and U.S. dollar exchange that the reporting branch or agency has, for a fee, purchased the right to either purchase or sell under exchange-traded option contracts whose predominant risk characteristic is foreign exchange risk. In the case of option contracts giving the reporting branch or agency the right to either purchase or sell a currency futures contract, report the gross amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of the foreign (non-U.S.) currency underlying the futures contract.

Column C, Purchased Exchange-Traded Equity Derivative Options: Report the contract amount of those exchange-traded option contracts where the reporting branch or agency has, for a fee, purchased the right to purchase or sell an equity instrument or equity index.

Column D, Purchased Exchange-Traded Commodity and Other Exchange-Traded Options: Report the contract amount for those exchange-traded option contracts where the reporting branch or agency has, for a fee, purchased the right to purchase or sell a commodity or product. Include any other purchased, exchange-traded option that is not reportable as an interest rate, foreign exchange, or equity derivative contract in column A, B, or C.

Item 9(d) Over-the-counter option contracts.

Option contracts convey either the right or the obligation, depending upon whether the reporting branch or agency is the purchaser or the writer, respectively, to buy or sell a financial instrument or commodity at a specified price by a specified future date. Options can be written to meet the specialized needs of the counterparties to the transaction. These customized option contracts are known as over-the-counter (OTC) options. Thus, over-the-counter option contracts include all option contracts not traded on an organized exchange.

The buyer of an option contract has, for compensation (such as a fee or premium), acquired the right (or option) to sell to, or purchase from, another party some financial instrument or commodity at a stated price on a specified future date. The seller of the contract has, for such compensation, become obligated to purchase or sell the financial instrument or commodity at the option of the buyer of the contract. A put option contract obligates the seller of the contract to purchase some financial

instrument or commodity at the option of the buyer of the contract. A call option contract obligates the seller of the contract to sell some financial instrument or commodity at the option of the buyer of the contract.

In addition, swaptions, i.e., options to enter into a swap contract, and contracts known as caps, floors, collars, and corridors should be reported as options. A *cap* is a contract under which the purchaser has, for compensation (such as a fee or premium), acquired the right to receive a payment from the seller if a specified index rate, e.g., LIBOR, rises above a designated strike rate. Payments are based on the principal amount or notional amount of the cap, although no exchange of principal takes place. A *floor* is similar to a cap except that the purchaser has, for compensation (such as a fee or premium), acquired the right to receive a payment from the seller if the specified index rate falls below the strike rate. A *collar* is the simultaneous purchase of a cap (with a strike rate at one index rate) and sale of a floor (with the strike rate at a lower index rate) and sale of a cap (with a strike rate at a higher index rate), designed to reduce the cost of the lower strike cap. The premium income from the sale of one cap reduces or offsets the cost of buying the other cap. A *corridor* is the simultaneous purchase of a cap (with a strike rate at a higher index rate), designed to reduce the cost of the lower strike cap. The premium income from the sale of one cap reduces or offsets the cost of buying the other cap.

Options such as a call feature that are embedded in loans, securities, and other on-balance sheet assets that represent claims on related depository institutions are *not* to be reported in Schedule M, Part V. Commitments to lend to related depository institutions are not considered options for purposes of Schedule M, Part V, item 9, but should be reported in Schedule M, Part V, item 1.

Item 9(d)(1) Written options.

Report in this item the aggregate par value of the financial instruments or commodities that the reporting branch or agency has, for compensation (such as a fee or premium), obligated itself to either purchase from or sell to a related depository institution under OTC option contracts that are outstanding as of the report date. Also report an aggregate notional amount for written caps, floors, and swaptions and for the written portion of collars and corridors.

Column A, Written OTC Interest Rate Options: Interest

rate options include options to purchase and sell interest-bearing financial instruments and whose predominant risk characteristic is interest rate risk as well as contracts known as caps, floors, collars, corridors, and swaptions. Include in this item the notional principal amount for interest rate caps and floors that the reporting branch or agency sells. For interest rate collars and corridors, report a notional amount for the written portion of the contract in Schedule M, Part V, item 9(d)(1), column A, and for the purchased portion of the contract in Schedule M, Part V, item 9(d)(2), column A.

Column B, Written OTC Foreign Exchange Options:

A written currency option contract conveys the obligation to exchange two different currencies at a specified exchange rate. Report in this item the gross amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of foreign (non-U.S.) currency and U.S. dollar exchange that the reporting branch or agency has, for compensation, obligated itself to either purchase or sell under OTC option contracts whose predominant risk characteristic is foreign exchange risk.

Column C, Written OTC Equity Derivative Options:

Report the contract amount for those OTC option contracts where the reporting branch or agency has obligated itself, for compensation, to purchase or sell an equity instrument or equity index.

Column D, Written OTC Commodity and Other OTC Options:

Report the contract amount for those OTC option contracts where the reporting branch or agency has obligated itself, for compensation, to purchase or sell a commodity or product. Include any other written, OTC option that is not reportable as an interest rate, foreign exchange, or equity derivative contract in column A, B, or C.

Item 9(d)(2) Purchased options.

Report in this item the aggregate par value of the financial instruments or commodities that the reporting branch or agency has, for a fee or premium, purchased the right to either purchase from or sell to a related depository institution under OTC option contracts that are outstanding as of the report date. Also report an aggregate notional amount for purchased caps, floors, and swaptions and for the purchased portion of collars and corridors.

Column A, Purchased OTC Interest Rate Options:

Interest rate options include options to purchase and sell

interest-bearing financial instruments and whose predominant risk characteristic is interest rate risk as well as contracts known as caps, floors, collars, corridors, and swaptions. Include in this item the notional principal amount for interest rate caps and floors that the reporting branch or agency purchases. For interest rate collars and corridors, report a notional amount for the written portion of the contract in Schedule M, Part V, item 9(d)(1), column A, and for the purchased portion of the contract in Schedule M, Part V, item 9(d)(2), column A.

Column B, Purchased OTC Foreign Exchange Options:

Report in this item the gross amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of foreign (non-U.S.) currency and U.S. dollar exchange that the reporting branch or agency has, for a fee, purchased the right to either purchase or sell under option contracts whose predominant risk characteristic is foreign exchange risk.

Column C, Purchased OTC Equity Derivative Options:

Report the contract amount of those OTC option contracts where the reporting branch or agency has, for a fee, purchased the right to purchase or sell an equity instrument or equity index.

Column D, Purchased OTC Commodity and Other OTC Options:

Report the contract amount for those option contracts where the reporting branch or agency has, for a fee, purchased the right to purchase or sell a commodity or product. Include any other purchased OTC option that is not reportable as an interest rate, foreign exchange or equity derivative contract in column A, B, or C.

Item 9(e) Swaps.

Swaps are transactions in which two parties agree to exchange payment streams based on a specified notional amount for a specified period. Forward starting swap contracts should be reported as swaps. The notional amount of a swap is the underlying principal amount upon which the exchange of interest, foreign exchange or other income or expense is based. The notional amount to be reported for a swap contract with a multiplier component is the contract's effective notional amount. In those cases where the reporting branch or agency is acting as an intermediary, both sides of the transaction are to be reported.

Column A, Interest Rate Swaps: Report the notional amount of all outstanding interest rate and basis swaps

between the reporting branch or agency and related depository institutions whose predominant risk characteristic is interest rate risk. Such swaps may be undertaken by the reporting branch or agency to hedge its own interest rate risk, in an intermediary capacity, or to hold in inventory.

Column B, Foreign Exchange Swaps: Report the notional principal amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of all outstanding cross-currency interest rate swaps between the reporting branch or agency and related depository institutions, whether the swap is undertaken by the reporting branch or agency to hedge its own exchange rate risk, in an intermediary capacity, or to hold in inventory.

A cross-currency interest rate swap is a transaction in which two parties agree to exchange principal amounts of different currencies, usually at the prevailing spot rate, at the inception of an agreement which lasts for a certain number of years. At defined intervals over the life of the swap, the counterparties exchange payments in the different currencies based on specified rates of interest. When the agreement matures the principal amounts will be re-exchanged at the same spot rate. The notional amount of a cross-currency interest rate swap is generally the underlying principal amount upon which the exchange is based.

Column C, Equity Swaps: Report the notional amount of all outstanding equity or equity index swaps between the reporting branch or agency and related depository institutions, whether the swap is undertaken by the reporting branch or agency to hedge its own equity-based risk, in an intermediary capacity, or to hold in inventory.

Column D, Commodity and Other Swaps: Report the notional principal amount of all other swap agreements between the reporting branch or agency and related depository institutions that are not reportable as either interest rate, foreign exchange, or equity derivative contracts in column A, B, or C. The notional amount to be reported for commodity contracts with multiple exchanges of principal is the contractual amount multiplied by the number of remaining payments (or exchanges of principal) in the contract.

Item 10 Total gross notional amount of derivative contracts held for trading.

Report, in the appropriate column, the total notional

amount or par value of those off-balance-sheet derivative contracts with related depository institutions in Schedule L, item 9 above that are held for trading purposes. Contracts held for trading purposes include those used in dealing and other trading activities accounted for at market value (or at lower of cost or market value) with gains and losses recognized in earnings. Derivative instruments used to hedge trading activities should also be reported in this item.

Derivative trading activities include (a) regularly dealing in interest rate contracts, foreign exchange contracts, equity derivative contracts, and other off-balance sheet commodity contracts, (b) acquiring or taking positions in such items principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or otherwise with the intent to resell (or repurchase) in order to profit from short-term price movements, or (c) acquiring or taking positions in such items as an accommodation to customers.

The reporting branch or agency's trading department may have entered into a derivative contract with another department or business unit within the branch or agency (and which has been reported on a net basis in accordance with the instructions to Schedule M, Part V, item 9 above). If the trading department has also entered into a matching contract with a related depository institution, the contract with that counterparty should be designated as held for trading or as held for purposes other than trading consistent with the contract's designation for other financial reporting purposes.

Item 11 Total gross notional amount of derivative contracts held for purposes other than trading.

Item 11(a) Contracts marked to market.

Report, in the appropriate column, the total notional amount or par value of those contracts with related depository institutions in Schedule M, Part V, item 9 above that are held for purposes other than trading and that, for purposes of this report, are accounted for at market value or lower of cost or market value.

Include in this item (a) off-balance sheet contracts used to hedge debt and equity securities classified as available-for-sale and (b) off-balance sheet contracts used to hedge other assets or liabilities not held for trading purposes that are accounted for at market value.

Item 11(b) Contracts not marked to market.

Report, in the appropriate column, the total notional amount or par value of all contracts with related depository institutions in Schedule M, Part V, item 9 above that are not accounted for at market value or lower of cost or market value. Include in this item the notional amount or par value of contracts such as swap contracts intended to hedge interest rate risk on commercial loans that are accounted for on the accrual basis.

Item 12 Gross fair values of derivative contracts.

(Item 12 is to be completed only by branches and agencies with \$100 million or more in total assets.) Report in the appropriate column and subitem below the fair (or market) value of all off-balance-sheet derivative contracts with related depository institutions reported in Schedule L, items 10, 11(a), and 11(b) above. For each of the four types of underlying risk exposure in columns A through D, the gross positive and gross negative fair values will be reported separately for (i) contracts held for trading purposes (in item 12(a)), (ii) contracts held for purposes other than trading that are marked to market for purposes of this report (in item 12(b)), and (iii) contracts held for purposes other than trading that are not marked to market (in item 12(c)). Guidance for reporting by type of underlying risk exposure is provided in the instructions for Schedule M, Part V, item 9 above. Guidance for reporting by purpose and accounting methodology is provided in the instructions for Schedule M, Part V, items 10, 11(a), and 11(b) above.

All transactions within the reporting branch or agency should be reported on a net basis. No other netting of contracts with related depository institutions is permitted for purposes of this item. Therefore, do not net (1) obligations of the reporting branch or agency to buy against the branch or agency's obligations to sell, (2) written options against purchased options, (3) positive fair values against negative fair values, or (4) contracts subject to bilateral netting agreements.

Report as fair value the amount at which a contract could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. If a quoted market price is available for a contract, the fair value to be reported for that contract is the product of the number of trading units of the contract multiplied by that market price. If a quoted market price is not available, report the branch or agency's best estimate of fair value

based on the quoted market price of a similar contract or on valuation techniques such as discounted cash flows. For purposes of item 12, the reporting branch or agency should determine the fair value of its off-balance sheet derivative contracts in the same manner that it determines the fair value of these contracts for other financial reporting purposes. For example, for interest rate swaps, fair value may include accrued net settlement amounts which have not been paid or received. Otherwise, do not combine, aggregate, or net the reported fair value with the fair or book value of any other derivative or asset or liability.

Item 12(a) Contracts held for trading.

Report in the appropriate column and subitem the gross positive and gross negative fair values of those contracts held for trading reported in Schedule M, Part V, item 10 above.

Item 12(a)(1) Gross positive fair value.

Report in the appropriate column the total fair value of those contracts in Schedule M, Part V, item 10 above with positive fair values.

Item 12(a)(2) Gross negative fair value.

Report in the appropriate column the total fair value of those contracts in Schedule M, Part V, item 10 above with negative fair values. Report the total fair value as an absolute value, do *not* enclose the total fair value in parentheses or use a minus (–) sign.

Item 12(b) Contracts held for purposes other than trading that are marked to market.

Report in the appropriate column and subitem the gross positive and gross negative fair values of those contracts held for purposes other than trading that are reported in Schedule M, Part V, item 11.a above.

Item 12(b)(1) Gross positive fair value.

Report in the appropriate column the total fair value of those contracts in Schedule M, Part V, item 11(a) above with positive fair values.

Item 12(b)(2) Gross negative fair value.

Report in the appropriate column the total fair value of those contracts in Schedule M, Part V, item 11(a) above

with negative fair values. Report the total fair value as an absolute value, do *not* enclose the total fair value in parentheses or use a minus (–) sign.

Item 12(c) Contracts held for purposes other than trading that are not marked to market.

Report in the appropriate column and subitem the gross positive and negative fair values of those contracts held for purposes other than trading that are reported in Schedule M, Part V, item 11(b) above.

Item 12(c)(1) Gross positive fair value.

Report in the appropriate column the total fair value of those contracts in Schedule M, Part V, item 11(b) above with positive fair values.

Item 12(c)(2) Gross negative fair value.

Report in the appropriate column the total fair value of those contracts in Schedule M, Part V, item 11(b) above with negative fair values. Report the total fair value as an absolute value, do *not* enclose the total fair value in parentheses or use a minus (–) sign.

Memoranda

Items M1 and M2—Notional amount of credit derivatives. Report in items M1 and M2, as appropriate, the notional amount of all credit derivatives between the reporting branch or agency and related depository institutions. Credit derivatives are off-balance sheet arrangements that allow one party (the “beneficiary”) to transfer the credit risk of a “reference asset” to another party (the

“guarantor”). Branches and agencies should include the notional amounts of credit default swaps, total rate of return swaps, and other credit derivative instruments.

All transactions within the reporting branch or agency should be reported on a net basis, i.e., intrabranched or intra-agency transactions should not be reported in this item. No other netting of contracts is permitted for purposes of this item. Therefore, do not net: (1) credit derivatives with third parties on which the reporting branch or agency is the beneficiary against credit derivatives with third parties on which the reporting branch or agency is the guarantor, or (2) contracts subject to bilateral netting agreements. The notional amount should not be included in items 9 through 12 of Part V of this schedule. Exclude all items that are reportable in Schedule RAL—Assets and Liabilities.

Item M1 Notional amount of all credit derivatives on which the reporting branch or agency is the guarantor.

Report the notional amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of all credit derivatives on which the branch or agency has extended credit protection to other parties.

Item M2 Notional amount of all credit derivatives on which the reporting branch or agency is the beneficiary.

Report the notional amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of all credit derivatives on which the branch or agency has obtained a guarantee against credit losses from other parties.

FFIEC 002

Schedule N—Past Due, Nonaccrual, and Restructured Loans

General Instructions

Report all loans, including lease financing receivables, that are past due, are in nonaccrual status, or have been restructured because of a deterioration in the financial position of the obligor. All such loans and lease financing receivables held in the reporting branch or agency and its IBF should be distributed by category and reported *net* of any specific reserves. Loan amounts should be reported net of unearned income to the extent that the same categories of loans are reported net of unearned income in Schedule C. Report the *full* outstanding balances of past due, nonaccrual, and restructured loans and lease financing receivables, as reported for purposes of Schedule C, not simply the delinquent payments.

The information reported in this schedule will be treated as confidential by the federal bank supervisory agencies.

Exclude interest earned but not collected on loans (report in Schedule RAL, item 1(h), “Other assets including other claims on nonrelated parties”).

NOTE: *Exclude* all transactions of the branch or agency, including its IBF, with related depository institutions (report in Schedule M). However, include transactions with related nondepository institutions.

Definitions

Past due. For purposes of this schedule, grace periods allowed by the branch or agency, including its IBF, after a loan technically has become past due, but before the imposition of late charges, are not to be taken into account in determining past due status. Furthermore, loans and lease financing receivables are to be reported as past due when either interest *or* principal is unpaid in the following circumstances:

- (1) Closed-end installment loans, amortizing loans secured by real estate, and any other loans and lease

financing receivables with payments scheduled monthly are to be reported as past due when the borrower is in arrears two or more monthly payments. (Branches or agencies may use 30 days as a proxy for a month if they prefer.) Other multipayment obligations with payments scheduled other than monthly are to be reported as past due when one scheduled payment is due and unpaid for 30 days or more.

- (2) Open-end credit such as charge-card plans, check credit, and other revolving credit plans are to be reported as past due when the customer has not made the minimum payment for two or more billing cycles.
- (3) Single payment and demand notes providing for the payment of interest at stated intervals are to be reported as past due after one interest payment is due and unpaid for 30 days or more.
- (4) Single payment notes providing for the payment of interest at maturity are to be reported as past due after maturity if interest *or* principal remains unpaid for 30 days or more.
- (5) Unplanned overdrafts are to be reported as past due if the account remains continuously overdrawn for 30 days or more.

For purposes of this schedule, a full payment in computing past due status for consumer installment loans (both closed-end and open-end) is defined to include a partial payment equivalent to 90 percent or more of the contractual payment.

NOTE: The time period used for reporting past due status as indicated above may not in all instances conform to those utilized by federal bank regulators in bank examinations.

Nonaccrual. For purposes of this schedule, loans and lease financing receivables are to be reported as being in nonaccrual status if: (1) they are maintained on a cash basis because of deterioration in the financial position of the borrower, (2) payment in full of interest or principal is not expected, or (3) principal or interest has been in default for a period of 90 days or more unless the obligation is *both* well secured *and* in the process of collection.

A debt is “well secured” if it is secured (1) by collateral in the form of liens on or pledges of real or personal property, including securities, that have a realizable value sufficient to discharge the debt (including accrued interest) in full, or (2) by the guarantee of a financially responsible party. A debt is “in the process of collection” if collection of the debt is proceeding in due course either (1) through legal action, including judgment enforcement procedures, or (2) in appropriate circumstances, through collection efforts not involving legal action which are reasonably expected to result in repayment of the debt or in its restoration to a current status in the near future.

NOTE: Loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures and loans secured by 1 to 4 family residential properties on which principal or interest is due and unpaid for 90 days or more are not required to be reported as nonaccrual loans. Nevertheless, such loans should be subject to other alternative methods of evaluation to assure that the branch or agency’s net income is not materially overstated. To the extent that the branch or agency, including its IBF, has elected to carry any loans in nonaccrual status on its books, such loans must be reported as nonaccrual in this schedule.

Restructured and in compliance with modified terms.

For purposes of this schedule, restructured loans and leases are those loans and leases whose terms have been modified, because of a deterioration in the financial condition of the borrower, to provide for a reduction of either interest or principal, regardless of whether such loans and leases are secured or unsecured, regardless of whether such credits are guaranteed by the government or by others, and (except as noted in the following paragraph) regardless of the effective interest rate on such credits.

Once a loan or lease has been restructured because of

such credit problems, it continues to be considered restructured until paid in full. However, a restructured loan or lease that is in compliance with its modified terms and yields a market rate (i.e., the recorded amount of the obligation bears an effective interest rate that at the time of the restructuring is greater than or equal to the rate that the branch or agency is willing to accept for a new extension of credit with comparable risk) need not continue to be reported as “restructured and in compliance with modified terms” in calendar years after the year in which the restructuring took place. A loan extended or renewed at a stated interest rate equal to the current interest rate for new debt with similar risk is not considered a restructured loan. Also, a loan to a purchaser of “other real estate owned” by the reporting branch or agency for the purpose of facilitating the disposal of such real estate is not considered a restructured loan. For further information, see Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 15, “Accounting by Debtors and Creditors for Troubled Debt Restructurings” (FASB 15).

Report as “restructured and in compliance with modified terms” all restructured loans and leases as defined above that are in compliance with their modified terms, that is, restructured loans and leases (1) on which *no* contractual payments of principal or interest scheduled under the modified repayment terms are due and unpaid or (2) on which contractual payments of both principal *and* interest scheduled under the modified repayment terms are less than 30 days past due. *Exclude* from “restructured and in compliance with modified terms” all restructured loans secured by 1-to-4 family residential properties and all restructured loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures. (However, any restructured loans of these two types that subsequently become past due 30 days or more or are placed in nonaccrual status should be reported accordingly.)

Item Instructions

The loan categories specified in this schedule (except for Memorandum item 1) correspond to the loan category definitions for Schedule C, Part I, including the treatment of leases.

Item 1 Total loans to U.S. addressees (domicile).

See the Glossary entry for “domicile” for further information.

FFIEC 002

Item 1(a) Commercial and industrial loans.

Corresponds to Schedule C, Part I, item 4(a), column A.

Item 1(b) Loans secured by real estate.

Corresponds to Schedule C, Part I, item 4(a), column A, consisting of loans to U.S. addressees.

Item 1(c) All other loans.

Corresponds to Schedule C, Part I, items 2(a)(1), 2(a)(2), 2(b), 5(a), 9(a), column A, and to that portion of Schedule C, Part I, items 3, 7, and 8, column A, consisting of loans to U.S. addressees.

Item 2 Total loans to non-U.S. addressees (domicile).

Corresponds to Schedule C, Part I, item 2(c)(1), 2(c)(2), 4(b), 5(b), 9(b), column A, and to that portion of Schedule C, Part I, items 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, Part I, column A, consisting of loans to non-U.S. addressees.

Item 3 Total.

Report the sum of items 1(a), 1(b), 1(c), and 2.

Memoranda

Item M1 Loans sold or otherwise transferred to head office or to related institutions and still serviced by the reporting branch or agency.

Report in this item in the appropriate column any past due, nonaccrual, or renegotiated asset of a type reportable in Schedule C that was originated or otherwise acquired by the reporting branch or agency (and its IBF) and was subsequently sold or transferred to the reporting branch or agency's head office or to any related institution, provided such asset is still being serviced by the reporting branch or agency. For purposes of this item, the phrase "being serviced" means that the reporting branch or agency (and its IBF) does not actually carry the asset on its books and so cannot actually report it is Schedule C, but continues to collect loan payments or otherwise maintain borrower contact in such manner so as to have knowledge of the repayment status on the assets.

Item M2 Interest rate, foreign exchange rate, and other commodity and equity contracts.

Report in the appropriate subitem the specified information for all interest rate, foreign exchange rate, and other off-balance sheet commodity and equity contracts (as defined for Schedule L, items 9, 10, and 11) on which a required payment by the branch or agency's counterparty is past due 30 days or more as of the report date. Report in column A the specified information for those contracts that are past due 30 through 89 days. Report in column B the specified information for those contracts that are past due 90 days or more.

Item M2(a) Book value of amounts carried as assets.

For each interest rate, foreign exchange rate, or other off-balance sheet commodity or equity contract on which a required payment by the branch or agency's counterparty is past due 30 days or more as of the report date, report the amounts, if any, related to the past due contract that the branch or agency carries as assets on its balance sheet (Schedule RAL). These amounts may include an amount accrued as a receivable, the unamortized amount of the premium paid for an interest rate cap or floor, and/or the fair value of a contract in a gain position that has been recorded as an asset.

Item M2(b) Replacement cost of contracts with a positive replacement cost.

For each interest rate, foreign exchange rate, or other off-balance sheet commodity or equity contract on which a required payment by the branch or agency's counterparty is past due 30 days or more as of the report date, report the replacement cost, i.e., the mark-to-market value, of the contract *only* if it is positive. These positive replacement costs should be reported in this item regardless of whether they have been reported as assets on the balance sheet (Schedule RAL). Do *not* include the replacement cost of those past due contracts with negative mark-to-market values.

The replacement cost of a contract is defined as the loss that would be incurred in the event of a counterparty default, as measured by the net cost of replacing the contract at current market rates. The replacement cost is to be measured in U.S. dollars, regardless of the currency or currencies specified in the contract, and should reflect

FFIEC 002

changes in both interest rates and counterparty credit quality.

Column Instructions

Report in columns A and B the full outstanding balances (not just delinquent payments) of loans, including lease financing receivables, that are past due and upon which the branch or agency, including its IBF, continues to accrue interest, as follows:

- (1) In column A, report closed-end monthly installment loans, amortizing loans secured by real estate, lease financing receivables, and open-end credit in arrears two or three monthly payments; other multipayment obligations, with payments scheduled other than monthly, when one scheduled payment is due and unpaid for 30 through 89 days; single payment and demand notes providing for payment of interest at stated intervals after one interest payment is due and unpaid for 30 through 89 days; single payment notes providing for payment of interest at maturity, on which interest *or* principal remains unpaid for 30 through 89 days after maturity; unplanned overdrafts, whether or not the branch or agency is accruing interest on them, if the account remains continuously overdrawn for 30 through 89 days.
- (2) In column B, report the loans, including lease financing receivables, as specified above on which payment is due and unpaid for 90 days or more.

Exclude from columns A and B all loans and lease financing receivables that are in nonaccrual status and all loans and leases that are restructured and in compliance with their modified terms.

Report in column C the outstanding balances of loans, including lease financing receivables, that the branch or agency, including its IBF, has placed in nonaccrual status. Also include in this column all restructured loans and leases that are in nonaccrual status.

Report in column D the outstanding balances of loans, including lease financing receivables, that have been restructured and are in compliance with their modified terms.

Exclude from column D (1) those restructured loans and leases on which under the modified repayment terms either principal *or* interest is 30 days or more past due (report in Schedule N, column A or B, as appropriate) and (2) those restructured loans and leases that are in nonaccrual status under the modified repayment terms (report in Schedule N, column C).

NOTE: Columns A, B, C, and D are mutually exclusive. The full outstanding balance of any loan, including any lease financing receivable, should be reported in no more than one of these four columns.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE

FFIEC 002

Schedule O—Other Data for Deposit Insurance Assessments

This schedule is to be completed only by branches whose deposits are insured by the FDIC. *Exclude* amounts in the reporting branch's IBF.

For purposes of FDIC insurance assessments and this schedule, "time and savings deposits" consists of all transaction accounts other than demand deposits—i.e., NOW accounts, ATS accounts, and telephone and preauthorized transfer accounts—and all nontransaction accounts.

Item Instructions

Item 1 Total deposits of the branch (excluding IBF).

Report in the appropriate subitem the deposit liabilities of the reporting branch (excluding its IBF) and interest accrued and unpaid on such deposits. The sum of items 1(a) and 1(b) must equal the sum of item 7, column A, and item 7, column C, from Schedule E, "Deposit Liabilities and Credit Balances."

Item 1(a) Total demand deposits of the branch (excluding IBF).

Report in this item the amount from Schedule E, item 7, column B, "Total demand deposits." Demand deposit accounts are noninterest-bearing and therefore exclude interest-bearing transaction accounts such as NOW and ATS accounts. Demand deposits also exclude money market deposit accounts (MMDAs).

See the Glossary entry for "deposits" for the definition of demand deposits.

Item 1(b) Total time and savings deposits of the branch (excluding IBF).

Report in this item the sum of item 7, columns A and C, minus item 7, column B, from Schedule E. For FDIC

insurance assessment purposes, all transaction accounts other than demand deposits—i.e., NOW accounts, ATS accounts, and telephone and preauthorized transfer accounts—are considered savings deposits and must be added to total nontransaction accounts to produce the "total time and savings deposits" figure for this item.

See the Glossary entry for "deposits" for the definitions of transaction accounts, time deposits, and savings deposits.

Item 1(c) Interest accrued and unpaid on deposits (excluding IBF).

Report in this item the amount of interest accrued and unpaid on the deposit liabilities of the reporting branch (excluding its IBF) included in the amount reported in Schedule RAL, item 4(f), column A, "Other liabilities to nonrelated parties."

Item 2 Unposted debits.

Report the actual amount of cash items in the reporting branch's possession (excluding those in its IBF's possession), drawn on itself, that are immediately chargeable but that have not been charged to the general ledger deposit controlling account at the close of business on the report date. For purposes of this schedule, report only those items the branch *elects* to take as deductions on the deposit insurance assessment form (Certified Statement). However, report all unposted debits in Schedule A, item 1, "Cash items in process of collection and unposted debits" whether or not they are reported in this item.

Drafts or warrants that are "payable at" or "payable through" the reporting branch may be reported as unposted debits if allowed under applicable state statute or if a written authorization, on file at the branch, allows the branch, at its discretion, to charge such items to the demand deposit account of the drawee. Such drafts and

warrants that have already been charged to the general ledger deposit controlling account at the close of business on the report date or that the drawee does not have sufficient funds on deposit to pay, shall not be reported as unposted debits.

Exclude cash items drawn on other banks, overdrafts, nonsufficient funds (NSF) items, and cash items that are returned unpaid to the last endorser for any reason (e.g., stop payment, missing endorsement, post or stale date, or account closed).

Report either item 2(a) *or* items 2(b)(1) and 2(b)(2).

Item 2(a) Actual amount of all unposted debits.

Report all unposted debits the reporting branch elects to take as deductions.

OR

Item 2(b) Separate amount of unposted debits:

Item 2(b)(1) Actual amount of unposted debits to demand deposits.

Report unposted debits to demand deposits that the reporting branch elects to take as deductions.

Item 2(b)(2) Actual amount of unposted debits to time and savings deposits.

Report unposted debits to time and savings accounts that the reporting branch elects to take as deductions.

Item 3 Unposted credits.

Report the actual amount of unposted credits to deposit accounts. Unposted credits are those deposits that the reporting branch (excluding its IBF) had received but not posted to its general ledger deposit control account at the close of business on the report date which have not otherwise been reported as deposits in Schedule RAL, item 4(a), column A, and in Schedule E, "Deposit Liabilities and Credit Balances."

Unposted credits do not include any deposits that have been credited to the general ledger deposit control account as of the close of business on the report date (even if the deposits have not been posted to individual customer accounts). Rather, unposted credits are deposits carried in suspense or similar nondeposit accounts that, following a review of the items included in these

accounts, have *not* been reclassified as deposits on the reporting bank's balance sheet (refer to the Glossary entry for "suspense accounts").

Report either item 3(a) *or* items 3(b)(1) and 3(b)(2).

Item 3(a) Actual amount of all unposted credits.

Report all unposted credits.

OR

Item 3(b) Separate amount of unposted credits:

Item 3(b)(1) Actual amount of unposted credits to demand deposits.

Report unposted demand deposit credits.

Item 3(b)(2) Actual amount of unposted credits to time and savings deposits.

Report unposted time and savings deposit credits.

Item 4 Deposits of majority-owned depository subsidiaries of the parent foreign bank (not included in total deposits).

Report in the appropriate subitem deposits held in the reporting branch (excluding its IBF) by *majority-owned* depository subsidiaries of the parent foreign bank and interest accrued and unpaid on such deposits. In accordance with the General Instructions, these deposits and accrued interest payable have been included in the calculation of the "Net due from/due to related depository institutions," items 2 and 5 of Schedule RAL. As a consequence, these deposits are not reflected as deposit liabilities of the reporting branch in Schedule RAL, item 4(a), column A, and Schedule E, "Deposit Liabilities and Credit Balances." The accrued interest payable on these deposits is not reflected as other liabilities to nonrelated parties in Schedule RAL, item 4(f), column A.

Do *not* include deposits held in the reporting branch by and accrued interest payable to:

- (1) wholly-owned depository subsidiaries of the parent foreign bank, and
- (2) nondepository subsidiaries of the parent foreign bank.

Item 4(a) Demand deposits of majority-owned depository subsidiaries

Report all demand deposits held in the reporting branch (excluding its IBF) by majority-owned depository subsidiaries of the parent foreign bank.

Item 4(b) Time and savings deposits of majority-owned depository subsidiaries.

Report all time and savings deposits held in the reporting branch (excluding its IBF) by majority-owned depository subsidiaries of the parent foreign bank.

Item 4(c) Interest accrued and unpaid on deposits of majority-owned depository subsidiaries.

Report interest accrued and unpaid on deposits held in the reporting branch (excluding its IBF) by majority-owned depository subsidiaries of the parent foreign bank.

Item 5 Deposits of wholly-owned nondepository subsidiaries of the parent foreign bank (included in total deposits).

Report in the appropriate subitem deposits held in the reporting branch (excluding its IBF) by *wholly-owned* nondepository subsidiaries of the parent bank and interest accrued and unpaid on such deposits. In accordance with the General Instructions, these deposits are reflected as deposit liabilities of the reporting branch in Schedule RAL, item 4(a), column A, and Schedule E, "Deposit Liabilities and Credit Balances," and are included in item 1 above. The accrued interest payable on these deposits is reflected as other liabilities to nonrelated parties in Schedule RAL, item 4(e), column A, and included in item 1(c) above.

Do *not* include deposits held in the reporting branch by and accrued interest payable to:

- (1) wholly-owned depository subsidiaries of the parent foreign bank, and
- (2) majority-owned nondepository subsidiaries of the parent foreign bank.

Item 5(a) Demand deposits of wholly-owned nondepository subsidiaries.

Report all demand deposits held in the reporting branch (excluding its IBF) by wholly-owned nondepository subsidiaries of the parent foreign bank.

Item 5(b) Time and savings deposits of wholly-owned nondepository subsidiaries.

Report all time and savings deposits held in the reporting branch (excluding its IBF) by wholly-owned nondepository subsidiaries of the parent foreign bank.

Item 5(c) Interest accrued and unpaid on deposits of wholly-owned nondepository subsidiaries.

Report interest accrued and unpaid on deposits held in the reporting branch (excluding its IBF) by wholly-owned nondepository subsidiaries of the parent foreign bank.

Item 6 Reserve balances actually passed through to the Federal Reserve by the reporting branch on behalf of its respondent depository institutions that are also reflected as deposit liabilities of the reporting branch.

If the reporting branch is the correspondent in a pass-through reserve balance relationship, report in the appropriate subitem the amount of such reserve balances actually passed through to the Federal Reserve on behalf of respondent depository institutions that are also reflected as deposit liabilities of the reporting branch (excluding its IBF) in item 1 above. Report a zero or the word "none" in items 6(a) and 6(b) if the reporting branch does not act as a correspondent in any pass-through reserve balance relationship.

For further information, see the Glossary entry for "pass-through reserve balances."

Item 6(a) Amount reflected in demand deposits.

If the reporting branch is the correspondent in a pass-through reserve balance relationship, report the amount of reserve balances the reporting branch has actually passed through to the Federal Reserve on behalf of its respondent depository institutions that are also reflected as demand deposit liabilities of the reporting branch in item 1(a) above.

Item 6(b) Amount reflected in time and savings deposits.

If the reporting branch is the correspondent in a pass-through reserve balance relationship, report the amount of reserve balances the reporting branch has actually

FFIEC 002

passed through to the Federal Reserve on behalf of its respondent depository institutions that are also reflected as time and savings deposit liabilities of the reporting branch in item 1(b) above.

Item 7 Deposits in lifeline accounts.

Report the amount of deposits in lifeline accounts for which the reporting branch seeks a reduced deposit insurance assessment rate. Lifeline accounts are transaction accounts which meet certain minimum requirements established by the Federal Reserve Board pursuant to Section 232 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991.

NOTE: The minimum requirements for lifeline accounts will be established by the Federal Reserve Board. Branches will not be required to submit information on such accounts in this Schedule O item until these requirements are established.

Memoranda

Item M1 Total deposits of the branch (excluding IBF).

Memorandum items 1(a)(1), 1(b)(1), and 1(b)(2) are to be completed each quarter. Memorandum item 1(b)(2) is to be completed for the June report only.

The sum of Memorandum items 1(a)(1) and 1(b)(1) must equal the sum of Schedule O, items 1(a) and 1(b), above.

Item M1(a) Deposit accounts of \$100,000 or less.

Report in the appropriate subitem the amount outstanding and the number of accounts held in the reporting branch (excluding its IBF) with a balance of \$100,000 or less as of the report date.

Item M1(a)(1) Amount of deposit accounts of \$100,000 or less.

Report the aggregate balance of all deposit accounts, certificates, or other evidences of deposit (demand, savings, and time) with balances on the report date of \$100,000 or less. This amount should represent the total of the balances of the accounts enumerated in Memorandum item 1(a)(2) below.

Item M1(a)(2) Number of deposit accounts of \$100,000 or less.

(To be completed for the June report only.) Report the total number of deposit accounts (demand, savings, and time) with balances on the report date of \$100,000 or less. Count *each* certificate, passbook, account, and other evidence of deposit which has a balance of \$100,000 or less.

Item M1(b) Deposit accounts of more than \$100,000.

Report in the appropriate subitem the amount outstanding and the number of accounts held in the reporting branch (excluding its IBF) with a balance of more than \$100,000 as of the report date.

Item M1(b)(1) Amount of deposit accounts of more than \$100,000.

Report the aggregate balance of all deposit accounts, certificates, and other evidences of deposit (demand, savings, and time) with a balance on the report date of more than \$100,000. This amount should represent the total of the balances of the accounts enumerated in Memorandum item 1(b)(2) below.

Item M1(b)(2) Number of deposit accounts of more than \$100,000.

Report the total number of deposit accounts (demand, savings, and time) with balances on the report date of more than \$100,000. Count *each* certificate, passbook, account, and other evidence of deposit which has a balance of more than \$100,000.

Item M2 Estimated amount of uninsured deposits in the branch (excluding IBF).

The information in this Memorandum item is requested pursuant to Section 141 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991.

An estimate of your branch's uninsured deposits (excluding IBF deposit liabilities) can be determined by multiplying the number of deposit accounts of more than \$100,000 reported in Schedule O, Memorandum item 1(b)(2) above, by \$100,000 and subtracting the result from the amount of deposit accounts of more than \$100,000 reported in Schedule O, Memorandum item 1(b)(1) above. For example, a branch reports in

FFIEC 002

Memorandum item 1(b)(1) that it has \$12,345,000 of deposit accounts of more than \$100,000. The branch also reports in Memorandum item 1(b)(2) that it has 76 deposit accounts of more than \$100,000. Based on these data, an estimate of the branch's uninsured deposits as determined by this simple method is:

$$\begin{array}{r} \$12,345,000 \\ -7,600,000 \text{ (76} \times \$100,000\text{)} \\ \hline \$ 4,745,000 \end{array}$$

Item M2(a) Indicate in the appropriate box at the right whether your branch has a method or procedure for determining a better estimate of uninsured deposits than the estimate described above.

If your branch has an internal method or procedure that it uses for management information purposes to obtain an estimate of the amount of uninsured deposits that is better (i.e., believed to be more accurate) than an estimate that simply considers the number and amount of deposit accounts of more than \$100,000 (as described above), place an "X" in the box marked "YES" and complete Memorandum item 2(b) below. Otherwise, place an "X" in the box marked "NO" and do not complete Memorandum item 2(b).

Item M2(b) If the box marked YES has been checked, report the estimate of uninsured deposits determined by using your branch's method or procedure.

If the response to Memorandum item 2(a) above is "YES," apply the internal method or procedure that your branch uses for management information purposes and determine the estimated amount of uninsured deposits at your branch as of the report date. Report this estimated amount in this Memorandum item.

Item M3 Preferred deposits.

Report in this item all deposits of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. included in Schedule E, item 5, columns A and C, which are secured or collateralized as required under state law. Exclude deposits of the U.S. Government which are secured or collateralized as required under federal law. Also exclude deposits of trust funds which are secured or collateralized as required under state law unless the beneficiary is a state or political subdivision in the U.S. The amount reported in this

memorandum item must be less than or equal to the sum of Schedule E, item 5, column A, and item 5, column C.

Deposits of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. include deposits of public funds standing to the credit of states, counties, municipalities, and local housing authorities; school, irrigation, drainage, and reclamation districts; or other instrumentalities of one or more states of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and U.S. territories and possessions. Deposits of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. also include deposits of funds advanced to states and political subdivisions by U.S. Government agencies and corporations and deposits of withheld income taxes of states and political subdivisions.

State law may require an institution to pledge securities (or other readily marketable assets) to cover the uninsured portion of the deposits of a state or political subdivision. If the institution has pledged securities with a value that exceeds the amount of the uninsured portion of the state or political subdivision's deposits, only the uninsured amount (and none of the insured portion of the deposits) should be reported as a "preferred deposit." For example, a political subdivision has \$350,000 in deposits at an institution which, under state law, is required to pledge securities to cover only the uninsured portion of such deposits (\$250,000 in this example). The institution has pledged securities with a value of \$300,000 to secure these deposits. Only \$250,000 of the political subdivision's \$350,000 in deposits (the uninsured amount) would be considered "preferred deposits."

In other states, institutions must participate in a state public deposits program in order to receive deposits from the state or from political subdivisions within the state in amounts that would not be covered by federal deposit insurance. Under state law in such states, the value of the securities an institution must pledge to the state is calculated annually, but represents only a percentage of the uninsured portion of its public deposits. Institutions participating in the state program may potentially be required to share in any loss to public depositors incurred in the failure of another participating institution. As long as the value of the securities pledged to the state exceeds the calculated requirement, all of the institution's uninsured public deposits are protected from loss under the operation of the state program if the institution fails and, therefore, all of the uninsured public deposits are considered "preferred deposits." For example, an institution

participating in a state public deposits program has \$1,000,000 in public deposits under the program and \$700,000 of this amount is uninsured. The institution's most recent calculation indicates that it must pledge securities with a value of at least \$77,000 to the state in order to participate in the state program. The institution has pledged securities with an actual value of \$80,000. The institution should report the \$700,000 in uninsured public deposits as "preferred deposits" in Schedule O.

Item M4 Adjustments to demand deposits (excluding IBF) reported in Schedule E for certain reciprocal demand balances.

Reciprocal balances arise when two depository institutions maintain deposit accounts with each other; that is, when a depository institution has both a due to and a due from balance with another depository institution. When reporting deposit liabilities in Schedule E, reciprocal balances may be reported on a net basis when a right of setoff exists. However, the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDI Act) limits the extent to which reciprocal balances may be netted for deposit insurance and FICO assessment purposes. Thus, the reporting branch (excluding its IBF) may have reported its reciprocal balances, if any, in Schedule E differently than required for assessment purposes. The following three items capture these differences.

Item M4(a) Amount by which demand deposits would be reduced if the reporting branch's reciprocal demand balances with the domestic offices of U.S. banks and savings associations (and insured branches in Puerto Rico and U.S. territories and possessions) that were reported on a gross basis in Schedule E had been reported on a net basis.

For assessment purposes under the FDI Act, reciprocal demand balances with the domestic offices of U.S. banks and savings associations (and insured branches in Puerto Rico and U.S. territories and possessions) are to be reported on a net basis. If the reporting branch reported any reciprocal demand balances with these domestic offices and insured branches on a gross basis in Schedule E, report in this item the amount by which demand deposits would be reduced if these reciprocal demand balances had instead been reported on a net basis in Schedule E, column B, Demand deposits. For each reciprocal demand balance relationship with one of these domestic offices or insured branches that was reported on

a gross basis, the amount of this reduction is equal to the lesser of the demand balances "due from" or "due to" that domestic office or insured branch. Overdrawn balances cannot be included in this calculation.

Item M4(b) Amount by which demand deposits would be increased if the reporting branch's reciprocal demand balances with foreign banks and foreign offices of other U.S. banks (other than insured branches in Puerto Rico and U.S. territories and possessions) that were reported on a net basis in Schedule E had been reported on a gross basis.

For assessment purposes under the FDI Act, reciprocal demand balances between the reporting branch and foreign banks and foreign offices of other U.S. banks (other than insured branches in Puerto Rico and U.S. territories and possessions) are to be reported on a gross basis. If the reporting branch reported any reciprocal demand balances with these foreign banks and foreign offices on a net basis in Schedule E, report in this item the amount by which demand deposits would be increased if these reciprocal demand balances had instead been reported on a gross basis in Schedule E, column B, Demand deposits. For each reciprocal demand balance relationship with one of these foreign banks or foreign offices that was reported on a net basis, the amount of this increase is equal to the amount by which the gross "due to" demand balance for that bank or office was reduced before it was reported on Schedule E, column B, i.e., the lesser of the demand balances "due from" or "due to" that foreign bank or foreign office.

Item M4(c) Amount by which demand deposits would be reduced if cash items in process of collection were included in the calculation of the reporting branch's net reciprocal demand balances with the domestic offices of U.S. banks and savings associations (and insured branches in Puerto Rico and U.S. territories and possessions) in Schedule E.

For purposes of this report, balances due from other depository institutions reflect only those funds on deposit for which the reporting branch has already received credit and which are subject to immediate withdrawal. Therefore, "due from" balances and calculations of net reciprocal demand balances for purposes of Schedule E exclude cash items in process of collection. However, for deposit insurance assessment purposes under the FDI

Act, cash items in process of collection should be included in the net reciprocal calculation.

Report in this item the amount by which demand deposits would be reduced if cash items in process of collection were included in the calculation of net reciprocal demand balances between the reporting branch and the domestic offices of U.S. banks and savings associations (and insured branches in Puerto Rico and U.S. territories and possessions) in Schedule E, column B, Demand deposits.

Item M5 Amount of assets netted against deposit liabilities of the branch (excluding IBF) on the balance sheet (Schedule RAL) in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Under generally accepted accounting principles, branches and agencies are permitted to offset or net assets and liabilities when a right of setoff exists. However, under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDI Act), only certain specified assets may be netted against deposit liabilities for deposit insurance and FICO assessment purposes. Thus, the reporting branch may have reported its deposits on Schedule RAL and in Schedule E differently than required for assessment purposes. The following items capture these differences, but exclude information for assessment purposes on the netting of reciprocal demand balances which is covered in Schedule O, Memorandum item 4, above. *Exclude* amounts netted against deposit liabilities in the reporting branch's IBF.

The following examples illustrate the amounts to be reported in Memorandum items 5(a) and 5(b):

Example: Branch A has a \$200,000 asset and a \$500,000 deposit liability for which a right of setoff exists under generally accepted accounting principles. Branch A nets

the asset and liability on Schedule RAL and reports a (net) \$300,000 deposit liability. Branch A should report \$200,000 in Memorandum item 5(a) or 5(b), depending on the type of deposit involved in the netting.

Example: Branch B has a \$400,000 asset and a \$250,000 deposit liability for which a right of setoff exists under generally accepted accounting principles. Branch B nets the asset and liability on Schedule RAL and reports a (net) \$150,000 asset. Branch B should report \$250,000 in Memorandum item 5(a) or 5(b), depending on the type of deposit involved in the netting.

Item M5(a) Amount of assets netted against demand deposits.

If the reporting branch has netted any assets and demand deposit liabilities on Schedule RAL and in Schedule E in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, report in this item the amount by which this netting reduced the branch's reported demand deposits. Exclude hypothecated demand deposits (see the Glossary entry for "hypothecated deposit" for the definition of this term). Also exclude reciprocal demand balances that have been reported on a net basis.

Item M5(b) Amount of assets netted against time and savings deposits.

If the reporting branch has netted any assets and time and savings deposit liabilities on Schedule RAL and in Schedule E in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, report in this item the amount by which this netting reduced the branch's reported time and savings deposits. Exclude hypothecated time and savings deposits (see the Glossary entry for "hypothecated deposit" for the definition of this term).

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE

FFIEC 002

Schedule P—Other Borrowed Money

General Instructions

The amounts reported in column A are for the reporting branch or agency, including its IBF, and those reported in column B are for the reporting branch or agency's IBF only. If the reporting branch or agency has no IBF, no amounts are to be reported in column B. Report in column A and B, as appropriate, the total amount borrowed by the reporting branch or agency, *including* its IBF, or by the IBF only, on its promissory notes and bills rediscounted (including commodity drafts rediscounted), on loans sold with the reporting institution's endorsement or guarantee, on due bills, or on any other obligation issued for the purpose of borrowing money. This includes liabilities for capitalized leases (see Glossary entry for "lease accounting"), borrowings from a Federal Reserve Bank, subordinated notes and debentures, and overdrafts on deposit accounts due from other depository institutions. Exclude borrowings from related depository institutions as defined in the Glossary for this report (report in Schedule M).

Report in this schedule the dollar amount outstanding of all interest-bearing demand notes (note balances) issued by the reporting institution to the U.S. Treasury.

Include purchases of so-called "term federal funds" (for example, purchases of immediately available funds with a maturity of more than one day), whether secured or unsecured, other than the security repurchase agreements specified for Liability item 4(b) of Schedule RAL.

Exclude all amounts that are reported in Schedule RAL, item 4(b), "Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase."

For definitions of the terms "commercial banks in the U.S." and "banks in foreign countries," see the Glossary entry for "banks, U.S. and foreign."

Item Instructions

Item 1 Owed to nonrelated commercial banks in the U.S. (including their IBFs).

Report all other liabilities for borrowed money that are owed to (borrowed from) nonrelated commercial banks in the U.S., including their IBFs, with a breakdown between the amounts which are owed to U.S. offices of nonrelated U.S. banks (item 1(a)) and the amounts which are owed to U.S. branches and agencies of nonrelated foreign banks (item 1(b)).

Item 1(a) Owed to U.S. offices of nonrelated U.S. banks.

Report the amount owed to (borrowed from) U.S. offices of nonrelated U.S. banks, including their IBFs.

Item 1(b) Owed to U.S. branches and agencies of nonrelated foreign banks.

Report the amount owed to (borrowed from) U.S. branches and agencies of nonrelated foreign banks, including their IBFs. For purposes of this schedule, the term "U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks" covers:

- (1) the U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks;
- (2) the U.S. branches and agencies of foreign official banking institutions, including central banks, nationalized banks, and other banking institutions owned by foreign governments; and
- (3) investment companies that are chartered under Article XII of the New York State banking law and that are majority-owned by one or more foreign banks.

FFIEC 002

Item 2 Owed to nonrelated banks in foreign countries.

Report all other liabilities for borrowed money that are owed to (borrowed from) nonrelated banks in foreign countries, with a breakdown between the amounts which are owed to foreign branches of nonrelated U.S. banks (item 2(a)), and the amounts which are owed to foreign offices of nonrelated foreign banks (item 2(b)).

Item 2(a) Owed to foreign branches of nonrelated U.S. banks.

Report the amounts owed to (borrowed from) foreign branches of nonrelated U.S. banks.

Item 2(b) Owed to foreign offices of nonrelated foreign banks.

Report the amounts owed to (borrowed from) foreign offices of nonrelated foreign banks.

Item 3 Owed to others.

Report all other liabilities for borrowed money owed to any lender other than a bank that cannot properly be reported in items 1 and 2, above.

Item 4 Total.

Report the sum of items 1 through 3.

Memorandum

Item M1 Immediately available funds with a maturity greater than one day included in other borrowed money.

Report the amount borrowed in the form of immediately available funds with a maturity greater than one day that is included in item 4 above. For a discussion of *immediately available funds*, see the Glossary entry for “federal funds transactions.”

Glossary

The definitions in this Glossary apply to the Report of Assets and Liabilities of U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks (FFIEC 002) and are not necessarily applicable for other regulatory or legal purposes. Similarly, the accounting discussions in this Glossary are those relevant to the preparation of this report and are not intended to constitute a comprehensive presentation on bank accounting.

Accounting Errors, Corrections of: A branch or agency may become aware of an error in a report after it has been submitted to the appropriate federal bank regulatory agency through either its own or its regulator's discovery of the error. An error in a report for a prior period may result from:

- (1) mathematical mistake;
- (2) a mistake in applying accounting principles; or
- (3) the improper use of information that existed when the reports for prior periods were prepared.

When a *material* error of one of these types is discovered in a report, the branch or agency *may* be directed to file amended report data.

Accounting Principles, Changes in: Changes in accounting principles should be made only if such changes result in the adoption of preferable accounting practices. Most changes in accounting principles will require an adjustment of the net due from/due to account balance.

Accretion of Discount on Securities: Accretion of discount on securities purchased below par or face value is required of all reporting institutions. The discount on securities should be accreted from date of purchase to maturity, *not* to call or put date.

Accrual of Loss Contingencies: An estimated loss (or expense) from a loss contingency (for example, pending or threatened litigation) should be accrued if it is probable that an asset had been impaired or a liability incurred as of the end of the reporting period *and* the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Contingencies which might result in gains should *not* be recognized prior to their realization.

Agreement Corporation: See "Edge and Agreement corporation."

Allowance for Loan Losses: Branches and agencies may choose to, but are not required to, maintain an allowance for loan losses on an office level. As of the end of each quarter, or more frequently if warranted, the management of each branch or agency must evaluate, subject to examiner review, the collectibility of the loan and lease portfolio, including any recorded accrued and unpaid interest (i.e., not already reversed or charged off). When available information confirms that specific loans and leases, or portions thereof, are uncollectible, the U.S. branch or agency should promptly charge off, or establish specific reserves for, these uncollectible amounts. Management must maintain reasonable records in support of their evaluations and entries.

When a branch or agency makes a full or partial direct write-down of a loan or lease through a charge-off, the institution establishes a new cost basis for the asset. Consequently, once a new cost basis has been established for a loan or lease, this cost basis may not be "written up" at a later date. Reversing the previous write-down and "re-booking" the charged-off asset after the institution concludes that the prospects for recovering the charge-off have improved, regardless of whether the institution assigns a new account number to the asset or the borrower signs a new note, is not an acceptable accounting practice.

Glossary

Amortization of Premiums on Securities: Amortization on securities purchased above par or face value is required. The premium on securities should be amortized from date of purchase to maturity, *not* to call or put date.

Bankers Acceptances: A bankers acceptance, for purposes of this report, is a draft or bill of exchange that has been drawn on and accepted by a banking institution (the “accepting bank”), or its agent, for payment by the institution at a future date that is specified in the instrument. Drafts accepted by a banking institution are referred to as “acceptances executed” by that institution. The customer named in the draft as responsible for payment to the accepting banking institution is referred to as the “account party.” Funds are advanced to the drawer of the acceptance by the discounting of the accepted draft either by the accepting banking institution or by others. The accepted draft is negotiable and may be sold and resold subsequent to its original discounting. At the maturity date specified, the holder or owner of the acceptance at that date presents the acceptance to the accepting banking institution for payment.

The accepting banking institution has an unconditional obligation to pay the holder of the acceptance the face amount of the draft or presentation on the specified maturity date. The account party (customer) has an unconditional obligation to put the accepting banking institution in funds at or before the maturity date specified in the instrument.

The following description covers the treatment in this report of:

- (1) acceptances that have been executed by the reporting branch or agency;
- (2) participations in the accepting branch or agency’s risk of loss in the event of default by the account party;
- (3) bankers acceptances owned and held by the reporting branch or agency, whether executed by it or by others; and
- (4) “refinancing” of acceptances.

In the following discussion, the term “acceptances” is used to mean “bankers acceptances.” Where, as in section 4(c) below, “trade acceptances” are referred to, that term is used explicitly.

- (1) *Acceptances executed by the reporting branch or agency:* With the exceptions described below, the accepting branch or agency *must* report on its Report of Assets and Liabilities the *full* amount of the outstanding acceptances that it has executed *both* in (i) the liability item, “Branch or agency liability on acceptances executed and outstanding” (Schedule RAL, item 4.d), reflecting the accepting branch or agency’s obligation to put the holder of the acceptance in funds at maturity, and in (ii) the asset item, “Customers’ liability to this branch or agency on acceptances outstanding” (Schedule RAL, item 1.g), reflecting the account party’s liability to put the accepting branch or agency in funds at or before maturity of the acceptance.

The reporting of the full amount of an acceptance executed by the reporting branch or agency in both the acceptance asset and acceptance liability items also applies to the situation where a branch or agency accepts a draft on it drawn by a customer of its head office and where as a matter of internal control the head office shows the claim on the account party on head office books rather than on the branch or agency’s books. For purposes of this report, if the branch or agency has accepted the draft, it should report *both* the acceptance liability and the acceptance asset (customers’ liability on acceptances) rather than only the acceptance liability balanced by a due from item on the head office.

Exceptions to the mandatory reporting by the accepting branch or agency of the full amount of all outstanding drafts accepted by the reporting branch or agency in both Liability item 4.d and Asset Item 1.g on schedule RAL of this report occur only in the following situations:

- (a) One exception occurs in situations where the accepting branch or agency acquires—through initial discounting or subsequent purchase—and holds *its own* acceptance (i.e., *draft that it has itself accepted*). In Acceptances executed by the reporting branch or agency that are held by it are not to be reported in “Branch or agency liability on acceptances executed and outstanding” and “Customers’ liability to this branch or agency on acceptances outstanding” as noted above. Instead, the branch or agency’s holdings of its own acceptances will be reported as loans (in

Glossary

item 1.e of Schedule RAL and in Schedule C in item 4, “Commercial and industrial loans,” item 2, “Loans to depository institutions,” Item 3, “Loans to other financial institutions,” or item 6, “Loans to foreign governments and official institutions” depending upon the type of customer.) (NOTE: Holdings of acceptances of *other* banks (nonrelated) are reported in Schedule C in item 5, “Acceptances of other banks.”)

- (b) Another exception occurs in situations where the account party anticipates its liability to the accepting branch or agency on an acceptance outstanding by making payment to the branch or agency that reduces the customer’s liability in advance of maturity of the acceptance. In this case, the reporting branch or agency will decrease the asset item “Customers’ liability to this branch or agency on acceptances outstanding” (item 1.g of Schedule RAL) by the amount of such prepayment; however, the prepayment will not affect the liability item “Branch or agency liability on acceptances executed and outstanding” (item 4.d of Schedule RAL), which would continue to reflect the full amount of the acceptance until the branch or agency has paid the holder of the acceptance at the maturity date specified in the instrument. If the account party’s payment to the accepting branch or agency before the maturity date is *not* for the purpose of immediate reduction of its indebtedness to the reporting branch or agency or if receipt of the payment does not immediately reduce or extinguish that indebtedness, such advance payment will not reduce item 1.g of Schedule RAL but should be reflected in the branch or agency’s deposit liabilities (item 4.a of Schedule RAL and in Schedule E, as appropriate).
- (c) A third exception occurs in the case of acceptance transactions of the reporting branch or agency with related banking institutions. In such instances, the reporting treatment specified below is consistent with the general reporting requirements for transactions with related depository institutions. When the account party is the reporting branch or agency’s head office or another related banking institution, the reporting institutions’ claim on the account party in connection with an acceptance executed by it should

be reported as an item due from a related party and be reflected in Schedule RAL either in item 2 (“Net due from related depository institutions”) or in item 5 (“Net due to related depository institutions”) depending on the overall net position vis-à-vis related depository institutions; it would not be reported in item 1.g (“Customers’ liability to this branch or agency on acceptances outstanding”). However, as in the case of other acceptances executed by the reporting institution, the reporting institution’s liability for such an acceptance would be reported in item 4.d (“Branch or agency liability on acceptances executed and outstanding”).

In all situations other than those exceptions discussed above, the accepting branch or agency must report the *full* amount of its acceptances both in its liability item, “Branch or agency liability on acceptances executed and outstanding,” and in its asset item, “Customers’ liability to this branch or agency on acceptances outstanding.” There are *no* other circumstances in which the accepting branch or agency can report as a liability in Schedule RAL anything less than the *full* amount of the obligation to put the holder of the acceptance in funds at maturity. Moreover, there are *no* circumstances in which the reporting branch or agency can net its acceptance assets against its acceptance liabilities.

- (2) “Participations” in acceptances: The general requirement for the accepting branch or agency to report on its balance sheet the *full* amount of its obligation to put the holder of the acceptance in funds at maturity applies in particular to any situation in which the *accepting* branch or agency enters into any kind of arrangement with others (whether with a related or a nonrelated institution) for the purpose of having the latter share, or participate, in the risk of loss in the event of default on the part of the account party.¹

The existence of *any* such sharing arrangement or participation agreement does *not* reduce the accepting branch or agency’s obligation to pay to the

1. This discussion does not deal with participations in holdings of bankers acceptances, which are reportable as loans. Such participations are treated like any participations in loans as described in the Glossary entry for “sales of assets.”

Glossary

holder of the acceptance the full amount of the acceptance at maturity and does *not* change the requirement for the accepting branch or agency to report the full amount of the acceptance in the liability and asset items described above; the amount of the participation is not to be deducted from either the acceptance liability or the acceptance asset. This is the case regardless of the The existence of *any* such sharing arrangement or participation agreement does *not* reduce form of the participation agreement or its contract provisions, regardless of the terminology (e.g., “funded,” “risk,” “unconditional,” or “contingent”) used to describe it and the relationships under it, regardless of whether it is described as a participation in the risk of default by the account party, in the customer’s liability or in the accepting branch or agency’s obligation, and regardless of the system of debits and credits used by the accepting branch or agency to reflect the participation arrangement. Such participations are *not* to be reported in *Schedule RAL* either by an accepting branch or agency that conveys shares in its risk of loss in the event of default on the part of the account party or by a branch or agency that acquires such participations. However, a branch or agency that has conveyed to others such participations in acceptances it has executed must report the outstanding amount of such participations in Schedule L, Off-Balance Sheet Items, item 5, “Participations in acceptances conveyed to others by the reporting (accepting) branch or agency.” Similarly, a branch or agency that has acquired such participations in acceptances executed by other banking institutions must report the outstanding amount of such participations acquired in Schedule L, item 6, “Participations in acceptances acquired by the reporting (nonaccepting) branch or agency.”

- (3) *Bankers acceptances owned by the reporting branch or agency:* The treatment of bankers acceptances owned or held by the reporting branch or agency (whether acquired by initial discount or subsequent purchase) depends upon whether the acceptances held have been accepted by the reporting branch or agency, by a banking institution related to the reporting branch or agency, or by *nonrelated* banks, and, in some cases, upon whether the account party is a banking institution related to the reporting branch or agency.

- (a) All acceptances held in trading accounts that were executed by the reporting branch or agency *and* for which the *account party* is *not* a related banking institution and all acceptances held in trading accounts that were executed by *non-related* banking institutions are to be reported in Schedule RAL, item 1.f, “Trading assets.”
- (b) Acceptances held by the reporting branch or agency that were executed by it *and* for which the *account party* is *not* a related banking institution are to be reported in Schedule RAL, item 1.e, “Loans,” and in Schedule C, part I, Loans, according to the account party of the draft. Thus, holdings of *own* acceptances are to be reported in Schedule C in “Commercial and industrial loans” (item 4) if the account parties are commercial or industrial enterprises; in the appropriate subitem of “Loans to depository institutions” (item 2) if the account parties are nonrelated banking institutions (e.g., in connection with the refinancing of another acceptance or with the financing of dollar exchange); in “Loans to other financial institutions” (item 3) if the account parties are finance companies, etc.; or in “Loans to foreign governments and official institutions” (item 6) if the account parties are foreign governments or official institutions (e.g., for the financing of dollar exchange).
- (c) Acceptances held by the reporting branch or agency that were executed by it and for which the account party *is* a banking institution related to the reporting branch or agency, are to be treated as an item due from a related banking institution. Consistent with the general treatment in this report of transactions with related depository institutions, holdings of such acceptances are *not* to be reported under loans but are to be reflected in Schedule RAL either in item 2 (“Net due from related depository institutions”) or in item 5 (“Net due to related depository institutions”) depending upon the overall net position of the reporting institution vis-à-vis its head office and other related depository institutions, and are also to be reported in the appropriate items of Schedule M.

Glossary

- (d) Acceptances held by the reporting branch or agency that were executed by *nonrelated* banking institutions are to be reported in Schedule RAL in “Loans” (item 1.e) and in the appropriate subitem of “Acceptances of other banks” (item 5) of Schedule C. The difference in treatment in Schedule C between holdings of own acceptances (according to account party) as set forth in subparagraph (a) above and holdings of nonrelated banks’ acceptances (according to the accepting institution) as set forth in this subparagraph reflects the fact that, for other banks’ acceptances, the holding branch or agency’s immediate claim is on the accepting bank, regardless of the account party or of the purpose of the loan. On the other hand, for its holdings of its own acceptances, the branch or agency’s immediate claim is on the account party named in the accepted draft.
 - (e) Acceptances held by the reporting branch or agency that were executed by its head office or any other related banking institution represent claims of the reporting branch or agency against a related banking institution. Consistent with the general treatment of transactions with related depository institutions, the holding of such acceptances are *not* to be reported under loans but are to be reflected in Schedule RAL either in item 2, “Net due from related depository institutions,” or in item 5, “Net due to related depository institutions,” depending on the overall net position of the reporting branch or agency vis-à-vis its head office and other related depository institutions and are also to be reported in the appropriate items of Schedule M.
- (4) *Refinancing of acceptances:* In some cases, a banking institution may refinance an acceptance that it has discounted and holds as an asset by itself, drawing a draft on another banking institution and obtaining these funds from the discounting of the latter acceptances. In these cases, the latter “refinancing” acceptance is to be reported as a transaction separate and distinct from the underlying original acceptance that is being financed in this way. The original acceptance that is being refinanced will continue to be reported in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 3 above if a bankers acceptance and as a loan if it is a trade acceptance. (See the discussion in subparagraph (c) below for the treatment of a different form of *trade* acceptance refinancing.) The reporting of the “refinancing” acceptance will depend upon the characteristics of the acceptance transaction and of the parties to it:
- (a) If the reporting institution has refinanced its holdings of acceptances by drafting a draft on a *nonrelated* banking institution, it must report its liability to the accepting bank in item 4.c (“Other borrowed money”) of Schedule RAL and also in the appropriate item of Schedule P. The nonrelated banking institution executing the refinancing acceptance will report as it would any other acceptance executed by it (as described in previous paragraphs) with no reference to the original underlying acceptance.
 - (b) If the reporting branch or agency’s refinancing draft is drawn on and accepted by a *related* banking institution (either a related U.S. bank or a related branch or agency), then, in accordance with the instructions on the treatment of transactions with related banking institutions, its liability, as the drawer of the bankers acceptance, to the accepting banking institution would be an item due to related banking institutions and be reflected in Schedule RAL, *not* in the “Other borrowing” item, but either in “Net due to related depository institutions” (item 5) or in “Net due from related depository institutions” (item 2) depending on the overall net position vis-à-vis related banking institutions and also be reported in the appropriate item of Schedule M. Similarly, the related institution would report the acceptance it had executed for its related banking institution as it would any acceptance executed for a related banking institution as provided by the appropriate instructions above.
 - (c) A somewhat different kind of “refinancing” of trade acceptances involving not the drawing of a draft by the reporting branch or agency on another bank but its execution of an acceptance drawn on it by a trade customer, arises in the case where (a) a reporting branch or agency has acquired, through discounting, *trade* acceptances of a trading company and (b) the trading company “subsequently” (which may be fairly immediate) consolidates the trade acceptances

Glossary

by drawing on the same branch or agency a draft (a so-called “accommodation draft”) collateralized by the original trade acceptances (which also serves as part of the documentation permitting the latter bankers acceptance to be treated as an eligible acceptance.) The “accommodation draft” is then accepted by the reporting branch or agency and sold into the secondary market. In this circumstance (in which the trading company does not realize any new funds), the use of the original *trade* acceptances as collateral for the subsequent bankers acceptance constitutes, in effect, a reversal of the original discounting of the *trade* acceptances by the branch or agency. Thus, *once* the reporting branch or agency executes such a “consolidating” bankers acceptance, there will be no further reflection in the reporting branch or agency’s Schedule RAL of the holding of the original *trade* acceptances; and the “consolidating” bankers acceptance executed by the reporting branch or agency will be reported as provided in the basic instructions, i.e., in items 1.g and 4.d of Schedule RAL. If the report date falls *after* the original discounting of the *trade* acceptances but before the execution of the consolidating *bankers* acceptance, the holding of the trade acceptances would be reflected in “Loans” and there would, of course, be no reflection of the execution of the bankers acceptance in the report for that date.

Banks, U.S. and Foreign: In the classification of banks as *customers* of the reporting branch or agency, distinctions are drawn for purposes of this report between “U.S. banks” and “commercial banks in the U.S.” and between “foreign banks” and “banks in foreign countries.” Some report items call for one set of these categories and other items call for the other set. The distinctions center around the inclusion or exclusion of foreign branches of U.S. banks and U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks. For purposes of describing the office location of banks as *customers* of the reporting branch or agency, the term “United States” covers the 50 states of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and U.S. territories and possessions. (However, for the coverage of the term “United States” in Schedule M, see the instructions for that schedule.)

U.S. banks—The term “U.S. banks” covers both the U.S. and foreign branches of banks chartered and headquartered in the U.S. (including U.S.-chartered banks owned by foreigners), but *excluding* U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks. On the other hand, the term “banks in the U.S.” or “commercial banks in the U.S.” (the institutional coverage of which is described in detail later in this entry) covers the U.S. offices of U.S. banks (including their IBFs) and the U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, but *excludes* the foreign branches of U.S. banks.

Foreign banks—Similarly, the term “foreign banks” covers all branches of banks chartered and headquartered in foreign countries (including foreign banks owned by U.S. nationals and institutions), including their U.S.-domiciled branches and agencies, but *excluding* the foreign branches of U.S. banks. In contrast, the term “banks in foreign countries” covers *foreign-domiciled* branches of banks, *including* the foreign branches of U.S. banks, but *excluding* the U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks.

The following table summarizes these contrasting categories of banks considered as customers as used in this report. (“X” indicates inclusion; no entry indicates exclusion.)

	U.S. banks	Commercial banks in the U.S.	Foreign banks	Banks in foreign countries
U.S. branches of U.S. banks (including IBFs)	X	X		
Foreign branches of U.S. banks	X			X
Foreign branches of foreign banks ..			X	X
U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks		X	X	

Commercial banks in the U.S.—The detailed institutional composition of “commercial banks in the U.S.” includes:

- (1) *the U.S.-domiciled head offices and branches* of:
 - (a) national banks;
 - (b) state-chartered commercial banks;

Glossary

- (c) trust companies that perform a commercial banking business;
 - (d) industrial banks;
 - (e) private or unincorporated banks;
 - (f) International Banking Facilities (IBFs) of U.S. banking institutions;
 - (g) Edge and Agreement corporations; and
- (2) the *U.S.-domiciled* branches and agencies of foreign banks (as defined below).

This coverage includes the U.S. institutions listed above that are owned by foreigners. *Excluded* from commercial banks in the U.S. are branches located in foreign countries of U.S. banks.

U.S. savings and loan associations and savings banks are treated as “other depository institutions in the U.S.” for purposes of this report.

U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks—U.S. branches of foreign banks include any offices or places of business of foreign banks that are located in the United States at which deposits are accepted. U.S. agencies of foreign banks include any offices or places of business of foreign banks that are located in the United States at which credit balances are maintained incidental to or arising out of the exercise of banking powers but at which deposits may not be accepted from citizens or residents of the United States.

Banks in foreign countries—The institutional composition of “banks in foreign countries” includes:

- (1) the *foreign-domiciled head offices and branches* of:
 - (a) foreign commercial banks (including foreign-domiciled banking subsidiaries of U.S. banks and Edge and Agreement corporations);
 - (b) foreign savings banks or discount houses;
 - (c) nationalized banks *not* functioning either as central banks, as foreign development banks, or as banks of issue;
 - (d) other similar foreign institutions that accept short-term deposits; and

- (2) the *foreign-domiciled branches* of U.S. banks.

See also “International Banking Facility (IBF).”

Banks in Foreign Countries: See “banks, U.S. and foreign.”

Bill-of-Lading Draft: See “commodity or bill-of-lading draft.”

Brokered Deposits: Brokered deposits represent funds which the reporting branch obtains, directly or indirectly, by or through any deposit broker for deposit into one or more deposit accounts. Thus, brokered deposits include both those in which the entire beneficial interest in a given bank deposit account or instrument is held by a single depositor and those in which the deposit broker sells participations in a given bank deposit account or instrument to one or more investors.

Broker’s Security Draft: A broker’s security draft is a draft with securities or title to securities attached that is drawn to obtain payment for the securities. This draft is sent to a bank for collection with instructions to release the securities only on payment of the draft.

Call Option: See “derivative contracts.”

Certificate of Deposit: See “deposits.”

Commercial Banks in the U.S.: See “banks, U.S. and foreign.”

Commercial Letter of Credit: See “letter of credit.”

Commercial Paper: Commercial paper consists of short-term negotiable promissory notes issued in the United States by commercial businesses, including finance companies and banks. Commercial paper usually matures in 270 days or less and is not collateralized. Commercial paper may be backed by a standby letter of credit from a bank, as in the case of documented discounted notes. Holdings of commercial paper are to be reported as “securities” in Schedule RAL, item 1.c.(2), “All other” bonds, notes, debentures, and corporate stock, unless held for trading and therefore reportable in Schedule RAL, item 1.f, “Trading assets.”

Commodity or Bill-of-Lading Draft: A commodity or bill-of-lading draft is a draft that is issued in connection with the shipment of goods. If the commodity or bill-of-lading draft becomes payable only when the shipment of goods against which it is payable arrives, it is an arrival

Glossary

draft. Arrival drafts are usually forwarded by the shipper to the collecting depository institution with instructions to release the shipping documents (e.g., bill of lading) conveying title to the goods only upon payment of the draft. Payment, however, cannot be demanded until the goods have arrived at the drawee's destination. Arrival drafts provide a means of insuring payment of shipped goods at the time that the goods are released.

Credit Balances: Credit balances are balances booked by the reporting institution as credit balances *or* maintained by the reporting institution and owed to third parties that are incidental to or that arise from the exercise of banking powers.

Custody Account: A custody account is one in which securities or other assets are held by a branch or agency on behalf of a customer under a safekeeping arrangement. Assets held in such capacity are not to be reported in the balance sheet of the reporting branch or agency nor are such accounts to be reflected as a liability. Assets of the reporting branch or agency held in custody accounts at other banks' branches or agencies are to be reported on the reporting branch or agency balance sheet in the appropriate asset categories as if held in the physical custody of the reporting branch or agency.

Demand Deposits: See "deposits."

Depository Institutions in the U.S.: Depository institutions in the U.S. consist of:

- (1) U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks;
- (2) U.S.-domiciled head offices and branches of U.S. banks, i.e.,
 - (a) national banks,
 - (b) state-chartered commercial banks,
 - (c) trust companies that perform a commercial banking business,
 - (d) industrial banks,
 - (e) private or unincorporated banks,
 - (f) Edge and Agreement corporations, and
 - (g) International Banking Facilities (IBFs) of U.S. banking institutions;

- (3) U.S.-domiciled head offices and branches of other depository institutions in the U.S., i.e.,
 - (a) mutual or stock savings banks,
 - (b) savings or building and loan associations,
 - (c) cooperative banks,
 - (d) credit unions,
 - (e) homestead associations,
 - (f) other similar depository institutions in the U.S., and
 - (g) International Banking Facilities (IBFs) of other depository institutions in the U.S.
- (4) the U.S. branches and agencies of foreign official banking institutions, including central banks, nationalized banks, and other banking institutions owned by foreign governments; and
- (5) investment companies that are chartered under Article XII of the New York State banking law and that are majority-owned by one or more foreign banks.

Deposits: The basic statutory and regulatory definitions of "deposits" are contained in Section 3(1) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and in Federal Reserve Regulation D. The definitions in these two legal sources differ in certain respects. Furthermore, for purpose of this report, the reporting standards for deposits specified in these instructions do not strictly follow the precise legal definitions in these two sources. The definitions of deposits to be reported in the deposit items of this report are discussed below under the following headings:

- (I) FDI Act definition of deposits.
 - (II) Transaction–nontransaction deposit distinction.
 - (III) Interest-bearing–noninterest-bearing deposit distinction.
- (I) *FDI Act definition of deposits:*
- (1) the unpaid balance of money or its equivalent received or held by a bank or savings association in the usual course of business and for which it has given or is obligated to give credit, either conditionally or unconditionally, to a commercial, checking, savings, time, or thrift account, or which is evidenced by its certificate of deposit, thrift certificate,

Glossary

investment certificate, certificate of indebtedness, or other similar name, or a check or draft drawn against a deposit account and certified by the bank or savings association, or a letter of credit or a traveler's check on which the bank or savings association is primarily liable: Provided, That, without limiting the generality of the term "money or its equivalent," any such account or instrument must be regarded as evidencing the receipt of the equivalent of money when credited or issued in exchange for checks or drafts or for a promissory note upon which the person obtaining any such credit or instrument is primarily or secondarily liable, or for a charge against a deposit account, or in settlement of checks, drafts, or other instruments forwarded to such bank for collection,

- (2) trust funds as defined in this Act received or held by such bank, whether held in the trust department or held or deposited in any other department of such bank,
- (3) money received or held by a bank, or the credit given for money or its equivalent received or held by a bank, in the usual course of business for a special or specific purpose, regardless of the legal relationship thereby established, including without being limited to, escrow funds, funds held as security for an obligation due to the bank or others (including funds held as dealers reserves) or for securities loaned by the bank, funds deposited by debtor to meet maturing obligations, funds deposited as advance payment on subscriptions to United States Government securities, funds held for distribution or purchase of securities, funds held to meet its acceptances or letters of credit, and withheld taxes: Provided, that there shall not be included funds which are received by the bank for immediate application to the reduction of an indebtedness to the receiving bank, or under condition that the receipt thereof immediately reduces or extinguishes such an indebtedness,
- (4) outstanding draft (including advice or authorization to charge bank's or savings association's balance in another bank or savings association), cashier's check, money order, or other officer's check issued in the usual course of business for any purpose, including without being limited to those issued in payment for services, dividends, or purchases, and

(5) such other obligations of a bank or savings association as the Board of Directors, after consultation with the Comptroller of the Currency, Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, shall find and prescribe by regulation to be deposit liabilities by general usage, except that the following shall not be a deposit for any of the purposes of this Act or be included as part of the total deposits or of an insured deposit:

- (a) any obligation of a bank or savings association which is payable only at an office of such bank or savings association located outside of the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands; and
- (b) any international banking facility deposit, including an international banking facility time deposit, as such term if from time to time defined by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in Regulation D or any successor regulation issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

(II) *Transaction-nontransaction deposit distinction:* The Monetary Control Act of 1980 and the current Federal Reserve Regulation D, "Reserve Requirements of Depository Institutions," establish, for purposes of federal reserve requirements on deposit liabilities, a category of deposits designated as "transaction accounts." All deposits that are not transaction accounts are "non-transaction accounts."

- (1) *Transaction accounts*—With the exceptions noted below, a "transaction account," as defined in Regulation D and in these instructions, is a deposit or account from which the depositor or account holder is permitted to make transfers or withdrawals by negotiable or transferable instruments, payment orders of withdrawal, telephone transfers, or other similar devices for the purpose of making payments or transfers to third persons or others or from which the depositor may make third party payments at an automated teller machine (ATM), a remote service unit (RSU), or another electronic device, including by debit card.

Glossary

Excluded from transaction accounts are savings deposits (both money market deposit accounts (MMDAs) and other savings deposits) as defined below in the nontransaction account category, even though such deposits permit some third-party transfers. However, an account that otherwise meets the definition of a savings deposit but that authorizes or permits the depositor to exceed the transfer limitations specified for that account shall be reported as a transaction account. (Please refer to the definition of savings deposits for further detail.)

NOTE: Under the Federal Reserve's current Regulation D, no transaction account, regardless of its other characteristics, is classified either as a savings deposit or as a time deposit. Thus, those transaction accounts that are *not* demand deposits—NOW accounts, ATS (Automatic Transfer Service) accounts, and telephone and preauthorized transfer accounts—are *excluded* from Regulation D time and savings deposits. However, for FDIC-insured branches, for FDIC insurance assessment purposes as set forth in the FDI Act, all such transaction accounts that are *not* demand deposits are included in "time and savings deposits." This FDIC usage is to be followed by FDIC-insured branches *only* when completing Schedule O. For all other items in this report involving time or savings deposits, a strict distinction, based on Regulation D definitions, is to be maintained between transaction accounts and time and savings accounts.

Transaction accounts consist of the following types of deposits: (a) demand deposits; (b) NOW accounts (including accounts previously designated as "Super NOWs"); (c) ATS accounts; and (d) telephone and preauthorized transfer accounts, all as defined below. Interest that is paid by the crediting of transaction accounts is also included in transaction accounts.

(a) *Demand deposits* are noninterest-bearing deposits that are payable immediately on demand, or that are issued with an original maturity or required notice period of less than seven days, or that represent funds for which the depository institution does not reserve the right to require at least seven days' written notice of an intended withdrawal. Demand deposits include any matured time deposits without automatic renewal

provisions, unless the deposit agreement provides for the funds to be transferred at maturity to another type of account. Demand deposits do *not* include: (i) money market deposit accounts (MMDAs) or (ii) NOW accounts, as defined below in this entry.

(b) *NOW accounts* are interest-bearing deposits (i) on which the depository institution has reserved the right to require at least seven days' written notice prior to withdrawal or transfer of any funds in the account *and* (ii) that can be withdrawn or transferred to third parties by insurance of a negotiable or transferable instrument.

NOW accounts, as authorized by federal law, are limited to accounts held by:

- (i) Individuals or sole proprietorships;
- (ii) Organizations that are operated primarily for religious, philanthropic, charitable, educational, or other similar purposes and that are not operated for profit. These include organizations, partnerships, corporations, or associations that are not organized for profit *and* are described in section 501(c)(3) through (13) and (19) and section 528 of the Internal Revenue Code, such as church organizations; professional associations; trade associations; labor unions; fraternities, sororities and similar social organizations; and nonprofit recreational clubs; or
- (iii) Governmental units including the federal government and its agencies and instrumentalities; state governments; county and municipal governments and their political subdivisions; the District of Columbia; the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, and any territory or possession of the United States and their political subdivisions.

Also included are the balances of all NOW accounts of certain other nonprofit organizations that may not fall within the above description but that had established NOW accounts with the reporting institution prior to September 1, 1981.

Glossary

NOTE: There are no regulatory requirements with respect to minimum balances to be maintained in a NOW account or to the amount of interest that may be paid on a NOW account.

- (c) *ATS accounts* are deposits or accounts of individuals or sole proprietorships on which the depository institution has reserved the right to require at least seven days' written notice prior to withdrawal or transfer of any funds in the account *and* from which, pursuant to written agreement arranged in advance between the reporting institution and the depositor, withdrawals may be made automatically through payment to the depository institution itself or through transfer of credit to a demand deposit or other account in order to cover checks or drafts drawn upon the institution or to maintain a specified balance in, or to make periodic transfers to, such other accounts.

Some institutions may have entered into agreements with their customers providing that in the event the customer should overdraw a demand deposit (checking) or NOW account, the institution will transfer from that customer's savings account an amount sufficient to cover the overdraft. The availability of the overdraft protection plan would not in and of itself require that such a savings account be regarded as a transaction account *provided that* the overall transfer and withdrawal restrictions of a savings deposit are not exceeded. Please refer to the definition of savings deposit for further detail.

- (d) *Telephone or preauthorized transfer accounts* consist of deposits or accounts, other than savings deposits, (1) in which the entire beneficial interest is held by a party eligible to hold a NOW account, (2) on which the reporting institution has reserved the right to require at least seven days' written notice prior to withdrawal or transfer of any funds in the account, and (3) under the terms of which, or by practice of the reporting institution, the depositor is permitted or authorized to make *more than six* withdrawals per month or statement cycle (or similar period) of at least four weeks for purposes of transferring funds to another account of the depositor at the same institution (including a transaction account)

or for making payment to a third party by means of preauthorized transfer, or telephonic (including data transmission) agreement, order or instruction. An account that permits or authorizes more than six such withdrawals in a "month" (a calendar month or any period approximating a month that is at least four weeks long, such as a statement cycle) is a transaction account whether or not more than six such withdrawals actually are made in the "month."

A "preauthorized transfer" includes any arrangement by the reporting institution to pay a third party from the account of a depositor (1) upon written or oral instruction (including an order received through an automated clearing house (ACH), or (2) at a predetermined time or on a fixed schedule.

Telephone and preauthorized transfer accounts also include:

- (i) Deposits or accounts maintained in connection with an arrangement that permits the depositor to obtain credit directly or indirectly through the drawing of a negotiable or nonnegotiable check, draft, order or instruction or other similar device (including telephone or electronic order or instruction) on the issuing institution that can be used for the purpose of making payments or transfers to third parties or others, or to another deposit account of the depositor.
- (ii) The balance of deposits or accounts that otherwise meet the definition of time deposits, but from which payments may be made to *third parties* by means of a debit card, an automated teller machine, remote service unit or other electronic device, regardless of the number of payments made.

However, an account is *not* a transaction account merely by virtue of arrangements that permit the following types of transfer or withdrawals, regardless of the number:

- (i) Transfers for the purpose of repaying loans and associated expenses at the same depository institution (as originator or servicer).

Glossary

- (ii) Transfers of funds from this account to another account of the same depositor at the same depository institution when made by mail, messenger, automated teller machine, or in person.
 - (iii) Withdrawals for payment directly to the depositor when made by mail, messenger, automated teller machine, in person, or by telephone (via check mailed to the depositor).
- (2) *Nontransaction accounts*—All deposits that are not transaction accounts (as defined above) are nontransaction accounts. Nontransaction accounts include:
- (a) savings deposits ((i) money market deposit accounts (MMDAs) and (ii) other savings deposits and
 - (b) time deposits ((i) time certificates of deposit and (ii) time deposits, open account). Regulation D no longer distinguishes between money market deposit accounts (MMDAs) and other savings deposits. However, these two types of accounts are defined below for purposes of this report.

NOTE: Under the Federal Reserve's current Regulation D, no transaction accounts, regardless of other characteristics, are defined as savings or time deposits. Thus, *savings deposits as defined here*, under the heading nontransaction accounts, *constitute the entire savings deposit category*. Likewise, time deposits, also defined here under nontransaction accounts, constitute the entire time deposits category. However, for FDIC insurance assessment purposes, as set forth in the FDI Act, all transaction accounts other than demand deposits—i.e., NOW accounts, ATS accounts, and telephone and preauthorized transfer accounts—are included in “time and savings deposits.” This *FDIC usage* is to be followed by FDIC-Insured branches *only* when completing Schedule O.

- (a) *Savings deposits* are deposits with respect to which the depositor is not required by the deposit contract but may at any time be required by the depository institution to give written notice of an intended withdrawal not less than seven days before withdrawal is made, and that is not payable on a specified date or at the expiration of a specified time after the date of deposit.

The term savings deposit also means a deposit or account, such as an account commonly known as a passbook savings account, a statement savings account, or a money market deposit account (MMDA), that otherwise meets the requirements of the preceding paragraph and from which, under the terms of the deposit contract or by practice of the depository institution, the depositor is permitted or authorized to make *no more than six transfers and withdrawals*, or a combination of such transfers and withdrawals, per calendar month or statement cycle (or similar period) of at least four weeks, to another account (including a transaction account) of the depositor at the same institution or to a third party by means of a preauthorized or automatic transfer, or telephonic (including data transmission) agreement, order, or instruction, and no more than three of the six such transfers may be made by check, draft, debit card, or similar order made by the depositor and payable to third parties. Transfers from savings deposits for purposes of covering overdrafts (overdraft protection plans) are included under the withdrawal limits specified for savings deposits.

There are no regulatory restrictions on the following types of transfers or withdrawals from a savings deposit account, regardless of the number:

- (i) Transfers for the purpose of repaying loans and associated expenses at the same depository institution (as originator or servicer).
- (i) Transfers of funds from this account to another account of the same depositor at the same institution when made by mail, messenger, automated teller machine, or in person.
- (iii) Withdrawals for payment directly to the depositor when made by mail, messenger automated teller machine, in person, or by telephone (via check mailed to the depositor).

Further, for a savings deposit account, no minimum balance is required by regulation, there is no regulatory limitation on the amount of interest that may be paid, and no minimum maturity

Glossary

is required (although depository institutions must reserve the right to require at least seven days' written notice prior to withdrawal as stipulated above for a savings deposit).

Any depository institution may place restrictions and requirements on savings deposits in addition to those stipulated above. In the case of such further restrictions, the account would still be reported as a savings deposit.

On the other hand, an account that otherwise meets the definition of a savings deposit but that authorizes or permits the depositor to exceed the six-transfer/withdrawal rule or three-draft rule shall be reported as a transaction account, as follows:

- (i) If the depositor is ineligible to hold a NOW account, such an account is considered a demand deposit.
- (ii) If the depositor is eligible to hold a NOW account, the account will be considered either a NOW account, a telephone or pre-authorized transfer account, or an ATS account:
 - (a) If withdrawals or transfers by check, draft, or similar instrument are permitted or authorized, the account is considered a NOW account.
 - (b) If withdrawals or transfers by check, draft, or similar instrument are *not* permitted or authorized, the account is considered either an ATS account or a telephone or preauthorized transfer account.

Regulation D no longer distinguishes between money market deposit accounts (MMDAs) and other savings deposits. However, these two types of accounts are defined as follows for purposes of this report.

- (i) *Money market deposit accounts (MMDAs)* are deposits or accounts that meet the above definition of a savings deposit and that permit *up to (but no more than) three of the six allowable transfers* to be made by check, draft, debit card or similar order made by the depositor and payable to third parties.

- (ii) *Other savings deposits* are deposits or accounts that meet the above definition of a savings deposit but that permit *no transfers* by check, draft, debit card, or similar order made by the depositor and payable to third parties. Other savings deposits are commonly known as passbook savings or statement savings accounts.

Examples illustrating distinctions between MMDAs and other savings deposits for purposes of this report are provided at the end of this Glossary entry.

- (b) *Time deposits* are deposits that the depositor does not have a right, and is not permitted, to make withdrawals from within six days after the date of deposit unless the deposit is subject to an early withdrawal penalty of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts withdrawn within the first six days after deposit.² A time deposit from which partial early withdrawals are permitted must impose additional early withdrawal penalties of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts withdrawn within six days after each partial withdrawal. If such additional early withdrawal penalties are not imposed, the account ceases to be a time deposit. The account may become a savings deposit if it meets the requirements for a savings deposit; otherwise it becomes a demand deposit.

NOTE: The above prescribed penalties are the minimum required by Federal Reserve Regulation D. Institutions may choose to require penalties for early withdrawal in excess of the regulatory minimums.

Time deposits take two forms:

- (i) *Time certificates of deposit* (including roll-over certificates of deposit) are deposits evidenced by a negotiable or nonnegotiable instrument, or a deposit in book entry form evidenced by a receipt or similar acknowledgment issued by the branch or agency,

2. Accounts existing on March 31, 1986, may satisfy the early withdrawal penalties specified by Federal Reserve Regulation D by meeting the Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee's early withdrawal penalties in existence on March 31, 1986.

Glossary

that provides, on its face, that the amount of such deposit is payable to the bearer, to any specified person, or to the order of a specified person, as follows:

- (a) on a certain date not less than seven days after the date of deposit,
 - (b) at the expiration of a specified period not less than seven days after the date of the deposit, or
 - (c) upon written notice to the branch or agency which is to be given not less than seven days before the date of withdrawal.
- (ii) *Time deposits, open account* are deposits (other than time certificates of deposit) for which there is in force a written contract with the depositor that neither the whole nor any part of such deposit may be withdrawn prior to:
- (a) the date of maturity which shall be not less than seven days after the date of the deposit, or
 - (b) the expiration of a specified period of written notice of not less than seven days.

These deposits include those club accounts, such as Christmas club and vacation club accounts, that are made under written contracts that provide that no withdrawal shall be made until a certain number of periodic deposits has been made during a period of not less than three months, even though some of the deposits are made within six days of the end of such period.

Time deposits *do not include* the following categories of liabilities even if they have an original maturity of seven days or more:

- (i) Any deposit or account that otherwise meets the definition of a time deposit but that allows withdrawals within the first six days after deposit and that does *not* require an early withdrawal penalty of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts withdrawn within those first six days. Such deposits or

accounts that meet the definition of a savings deposit shall be reported as savings deposits; otherwise they shall be reported as demand deposits.

- (ii) The remaining balance of a time deposit *if* a partial early withdrawal is made *and* the remaining balance is *not* subject to additional early withdrawal penalties of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts withdrawn within six days after each partial withdrawal. Such time deposits that meet the definition of a savings deposit shall be reported as savings deposits; otherwise they shall be reported as demand deposits.

(III) *Interest-bearing-noninterest-bearing deposit distinction:*

- (1) *Interest-bearing deposit accounts* consist of deposit accounts on which the issuing depository institution pays compensation to the holder for the use of the funds. Such compensation may be in the form of cash, merchandise, or property or as a credit to an account. Deposits with a zero percent interest rate that are *issued on a discount basis* are to be treated as interest-bearing.
- (2) *Noninterest-bearing deposit accounts* consist of deposit accounts on which the issuing depository institution pays no compensation to the holder for the use of the funds.

Noninterest-bearing deposit accounts include (i) matured time deposits that are not automatically renewable (unless the deposit agreement provides for the funds to be transferred at maturity to another type of account) and (ii) deposits with a zero percent stated interest rate that are *issued at face value*.

See also "brokered deposits" and "hypothecated deposits."

Examples Illustrating Distinctions Between MONEY MARKET DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS (MMDAs) and OTHER SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Example 1

A savings deposit account permits *no* transfers of any type to other accounts or to third parties.

Report this account as an other savings deposit.

Glossary

Example 2

A savings deposit permits *up to six, but no more than six*, “preauthorized, automatic, or telephonic” transfers to other accounts or to third parties. *None of the third-party payments* may be made by check, draft, or similar order (including debit card).

Report this account as an other savings deposit.

Example 3

A savings deposit permits *no more than six* “preauthorized, automatic, or telephonic” transfers to other accounts or to third parties. *Up to three, but no more than three*, of the six transfers may be by check, draft, debit card or similar order made by the depositor and payable to third parties.

Report this account as an MMDA.

Example 4

A savings deposit permits *up to three but no more than three* “preauthorized, automatic, or telephonic” transfers to other accounts or to third parties, *any or all which* may be by check, draft, debit card or similar order made by the depositor and payable to third parties.

Report this account as an MMDA.

Derivative Contracts: Branches and agencies commonly use derivative instruments to manage (position or hedge) their exposure to market risk (including interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk), cash flow risk, and other risks in their operations. Although certain accounting standards address specific types of derivatives (e.g., futures, foreign currency forwards, and some swaps), authoritative guidance for other types of derivatives is limited. Further, the existing guidance does not provide consistent accounting treatment among those types of derivatives that are addressed. Therefore, accounting practice for many types of derivatives has evolved primarily through industry convention and by analogy to the guidance for futures and foreign currency transactions.

Branches and agencies should follow generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), consistent with the guidance provided in these instructions, to account for futures, forwards, options, swaps, and similar derivative instruments in the Report of Assets and Liabilities of U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks. The interpretive guidance included in this Glossary entry falls

within the range of GAAP, and branches and agencies that deviate from this guidance when preparing their reports may be required to justify those departures.

Mortgage derivative products such as Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMOs) and Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits (REMICs) are not covered under this guidance as they are normally considered debt securities.

Types of Derivatives:

A derivative contract is a financial instrument whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate, or index. Derivative financial instruments that are covered by these instructions include futures, forwards, options, swaps, and other financial contracts with similar characteristics.

Financial instruments that contain embedded derivatives generally should be reported based on the primary characteristics of the instrument. For example, a branch or agency granting a mortgage loan would generally provide the borrower an embedded option to prepay the remaining principal outstanding on the loan at any time. The branch or agency would account for the transaction as a loan and not as an option. Similarly, a structured note that provides its issuer with an option to pay off principal at specified points in time would be categorized as a debt security.

Forward contracts are agreements that obligate two parties to purchase (long) and sell (short) a specific financial instrument, foreign currency, or commodity at a specified price with delivery and settlement at a specified future date.

Futures contracts are standardized forward contracts that are traded on organized exchanges. Exchanges in the U.S. are registered with and regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. The deliverable financial instruments underlying interest-rate future contracts are specified investment-grade financial instruments, such as U.S. Treasury securities or mortgage-backed securities. *Foreign currency futures contracts* involve specified deliverable amounts of a particular foreign currency. The deliverable products under *commodity futures contracts* are specified amounts and grades of commodities such as gold bullion. *Equity futures contracts* are derivatives that have a portion of their return linked to the price of a particular equity or to an index of equity prices, such as the Standard and Poor’s 500.

Glossary

Other forward contracts are traded over the counter and their terms are not standardized. Such contracts can only be terminated, other than by receipt of the underlying asset, by agreement of both buyer and seller. A *forward rate agreement* is a forward contract that specifies a reference interest rate and an agreed on interest rate (one to be paid and one to be received), an assumed principal amount (the notional amount), and a specific maturity and settlement date.

Swap contracts are forward-based contracts in which two parties agree to swap streams of payments over a specified period. The payments are based on an agreed upon notional principal amount. An *interest rate swap* generally involves no exchange of principal at inception or maturity. Rather, the notional amount is used to calculate the payment streams to be exchanged. However, *foreign exchange swaps* often involve the exchange of principal.

Option contracts (standby contracts) are traded on exchanges and over the counter. Option contracts grant the right, but do not obligate, the purchaser (holder) to buy (call) or sell (put) a specific or standard commodity, financial, or equity instrument at a specified price during a specified period or at a specified date. A *purchased option* is a contract in which the buyer has paid compensation (such as a fee or premium) to acquire the right to sell or purchase an instrument at a stated price on a specified future date. A *written option* obligates the option seller to purchase or sell the instrument at the option of the buyer of the contract. Option contracts may relate to purchases or sales of securities, money market instruments, futures contracts, other financial instruments, or commodities.

Interest rate caps are option contracts in which the cap seller, in return for a premium, agrees to limit the cap holder's risk associated with an increase in interest rates. If rates go above a specified interest-rate level (the strike price or cap rate), the cap holder is entitled to receive cash payments equal to the excess of the market rate over the strike price multiplied by the notional principal amount. For example, an issuer of floating-rate debt may purchase a cap to protect against rising interest rates, while retaining the ability to benefit from a decline in rates.

Interest rate floors are option contracts in which the floor seller, in return for a premium, agrees to limit the risk associated with a decline in interest rates based on a notional amount. If rates fall below an agreed rate, the

floor holder will receive cash payments from the floor writer equal to the difference between the market rate and an agreed rate, multiplied by the notional principal amount.

Interest rate collars are option contracts that combine a cap and a floor (one held and one written). Interest rate collars enable a user with a floating rate contract to lock into a predetermined interest-rate range often at a lower cost than a cap or a floor.

Reporting Derivative Contracts:

At the inception of a derivative transaction, an institution should classify the derivative instrument into one of two categories: "trading" or "other than trading" (end-user derivatives) based on the reasons for entering into the transaction.

All derivatives classified as "trading" should be marked to market. Changes in fair value on trading derivatives should be reflected in current period income as trading gains or losses. Trading derivatives with positive fair values should be reported as trading assets. Trading derivatives with negative fair values should be reported as trading liabilities. The trading liabilities account should be reported separately from the trading assets account. Netting of trading assets and liabilities is prohibited except as permitted under FASB Interpretation No. 39. (See the Glossary entry for "offsetting.")

Hedge Accounting—Consistent with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) Audit and Accounting Guide for Banks and Savings Institutions and other relevant accounting literature, derivative financial instruments should generally be marked to market, with resulting market value gains and losses recognized in current earnings. However, if certain criteria are met, an institution may recognize the gains and losses on instruments used for hedging at the same time that it recognizes the effects of related changes of the items hedged. In other words, market value gains and losses are either reported currently or deferred, for both the hedging instrument and the hedged item to achieve income symmetry. This accounting treatment is referred to as "hedge accounting."

In practice, "hedge accounting" has become a generic term used to describe several accounting methods designed to achieve income symmetry. One form of "hedge accounting" is "deferral accounting." "Deferral accounting" generally means that market value gains

Glossary

and losses are not recognized in current income. Instead, gain or loss recognition is deferred until a future reporting period. Depending on the specific accounting guidance and derivative instrument, the market value gain or loss may be deferred as a basis adjustment of the hedged item or otherwise deferred until a future period.

Another form of “hedge accounting” for derivatives is “accrual” accounting (also referred to as synthetic instrument accounting). Under accrual accounting, cash receivable or payable under the terms of the derivative contract are accrued to income and considered adjustments to the interest income or expense of the hedged item. However, market value gains and losses on the hedged item are not recorded.

Institutions should determine whether hedge accounting is appropriate for a derivative by evaluating these instructions, the relevant accounting literature, industry practice, and the particular facts and circumstances of the situation. If hedging criteria are met, the gains or losses associated with a derivative designated as “other than trading” may be deferred and recognized consistent with gains or losses on the item that is being hedged.

Under GAAP, hedge accounting criteria vary based on the instrument used and the position being hedged. In addition to the criteria required in specific accounting standards, institutions using hedge accounting should meet the following minimum requirements:

- (1) The hedging transaction should be consistent with risk management policies of the institution.
- (2) Derivative instruments and the hedged assets, liabilities, firm commitments, or anticipated transactions must be designated when the hedging transaction is initiated. Adequate documentation of the designation must be maintained.

If the hedged asset or liability is marked to market, the hedging instrument should also be marked to market with the changes in the fair values of both recognized consistently (either in income, or in the case of available-for-sale securities, in equity). Furthermore, derivatives used for speculative purposes, market making, or other nonhedging purposes do not qualify for hedge accounting and must be accounted for at fair value with changes in fair value reported in current income. Mark-to-market accounting is also appropriate if a derivative is designated as a hedge, but applicable criteria for hedge accounting are not met.

Valuation of open positions—The fair value of an asset (or liability) is the amount at which that asset (or liability) could be bought (or incurred) or sold (or settled) in a current transaction between willing parties, that is, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The fair value of a futures contract or exchange-traded option contract is to be based on published price quotations. Quoted market prices in active markets provide the best evidence of fair value and should be used as the basis for measurement, if available. However, quoted market prices may not be readily available for some derivative instruments such as forwards, swaps, or over-the-counter option contracts. In those cases, an institution should estimate fair value based on the best information available. Examples of valuation techniques include the present value of estimated expected future cash flows using a discount rate commensurate with the risks involved, option-pricing models, matrix pricing, option adjusted spread models and fundamental analysis. (See FASB Statement No. 125, paragraphs 42–44, for additional information about estimating fair value.) The notional amount of assets deliverable under derivative contracts generally should not be reported in the balance sheet.

Accounting for the Credit Quality of Derivatives—The fair value of derivative contracts generally should reflect the credit quality of the counterparties. Therefore, when derivative contracts are marked to market, deterioration or improvement in credit quality of the counterparties should be reflected as an adjustment to the fair value of the derivatives. Institutions should follow the guidance in FASB Statement No. 105 and the AICPA’s Audit and Accounting Guide for Banks and Savings Institutions which requires that any reserves or allowances for credit losses on derivatives be reported on the balance sheet separate from the allowance for loan and lease losses account.

Margin Accounts and Performance Bonds—Funds deposited as margin should be reported as initial deposits, generally as other assets. When the reporting branch or agency, as either buyer or seller of futures contracts, has posted a performance bond in the form of a margin account deposited with a broker or exchange, the current balance (as of the report date) of that margin account shall be reported on Schedule RAL, item 1.h, “Other assets.” Amounts deposited with exchanges to settle

Glossary

daily margin requirements should also be reported in Schedule RAL, item 1.h, “Other assets.”

Reporting Open Derivative Contracts—Derivative contracts are outstanding (i.e., open) until they have been terminated by acquisition or delivery of the underlying financial instruments, or, for futures contracts, by offset, or, for option contracts, by expiring unexercised. These contracts can be “offset” by the liquidating of a purchase of futures through the sale of an equal number of contracts of the same delivery month on the same underlying instrument on the same exchange, or the covering of a short sale of futures through the purchase of an equal number of contracts of the same delivery month on the same underlying instrument on the same exchange.

Open derivatives contracts to sell securities or other assets should not be treated as a sale of all, or any part, of the underlying assets, nor netted against recorded asset values. Further, open derivatives contracts to purchase securities or other assets, should not be reported as a purchase of such assets, nor be added to recorded asset values. Only when the termination of an open position in a derivatives contract results in the acquisition of the underlying asset should the underlying asset be reported in the balance sheet. Open positions in futures, forwards, options, and swaps are reported in Schedules L and M, Part V, Off-Balance Sheet Items.

Termination of Derivative Contracts—For terminated derivatives that qualified and were reported as hedges, any deferred gains or losses are generally treated as basis adjustments to the hedged item and reported as part of the branch’s or agency’s assets and liabilities in Schedule RAL. For terminated derivatives that did not qualify as hedges, any gain or loss should be reported as part of the net unremitted profit/loss due to/due from the head office of the parent bank which is reported in Schedule M, Part I, item 2.a.

Accounting Treatment:

The following is a brief summary of GAAP for certain derivatives and additional guidance that is applicable for purposes of the Report of Assets and Liabilities of U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks.

Foreign Currency Transactions—The primary authoritative accounting guidance for forwards, futures, and swaps involving foreign currencies is FASB Statement No. 52, *Foreign Currency Translation*. Under this

accounting standard, gains and losses on foreign currency transactions are recognized in income unless the transaction qualifies as a hedge of a foreign currency commitment or a net investment in a foreign entity. (See the Glossary entry for “Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation” and Statement No. 52 for additional information about accounting for foreign currency transactions, including hedges of foreign operations.)

Statement No. 52 generally permits the gain or loss on contracts or transactions that effectively hedge foreign currency commitments to be deferred from income and included in the measurement of the related foreign currency transaction. Losses should not be deferred, however, if it is estimated that deferral would lead to recognizing losses in later periods. A foreign currency transaction shall be considered a hedge of an identifiable foreign currency commitment provided both of the following conditions are met: (a) the foreign currency transaction is designated as, and is effective as, a hedge of a foreign currency commitment, and (b) the foreign currency commitment is firm. The standard does not permit hedges of anticipated transactions. See Statement No. 52 for the specific criteria that must be met for a foreign currency transaction to qualify for hedge accounting treatment.

The hedge criteria in Statement No. 52 may also be applied to hedges using assets or liabilities denominated in a foreign currency. For example, an asset or liability denominated in a foreign currency may be designated as a hedge of a foreign currency commitment and the gain or loss from the asset or liability may be deferred and included in the measurement of the transaction resulting from the commitment. In addition, an asset or liability denominated in a foreign currency may effectively be hedged under Statement No. 52 if the gain or loss on both the foreign currency denominated asset or liability and the hedging instrument are recognized currently in income. Current recognition of the offsetting gains and losses in income eliminates the need to defer gains and losses on the hedging instrument.

Futures Contracts—The accounting for futures contracts, except foreign currency futures contracts (which are covered under FASB Statement No. 52), is established in FASB Statement No. 80, *Accounting for Futures Contracts*.

Under Statement No. 80, changes in the market value of futures contracts are recognized in income unless certain

Glossary

criteria are met. If the criteria are met, an institution may be able to defer market value gains or losses and recognize these amounts as adjustments to the carrying amount of the hedged item. The Statement No. 80 criteria include:

- (1) designation by management of the hedge position at inception,
- (2) the item being hedged exposes the institution to price (or interest rate) risk,
- (3) the futures contract reduces the exposure of the branch or agency to risk at the enterprise or business unit level, and
- (4) changes in the market values of both the hedged item and the futures contract are highly correlated at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis so that the change in the fair value of the futures contract will substantially offset the effects of price or interest rate changes on the hedged item.

For purposes of this report, “high correlation” is achieved when cumulative changes in the value of the futures contract and the hedged item (the cash position) are at least 80 percent correlated. This may also be expressed as a range of 80 percent to 125 percent. Thus, if correlation is less than 80 percent or greater than 125 percent, it would not normally be acceptable to defer gains or losses on the futures contract.

To satisfy the criterion that changes in the values of the hedged item(s) and futures contract(s) are highly correlated at inception, an institution must consider actual correlation in relevant past periods. When making this assessment, the analysis period should normally cover at least the preceding 12 months. In addition, once a hedge is in place, the Statement No. 80 deferral criteria require an institution to assess correlation on a regular basis. Accordingly, institutions should assess correlation at least quarterly, but more frequent assessments may be warranted in certain circumstances. Documentation of the correlation analyses should be retained.

Statement No. 80 also indicates that a futures contract may qualify as a hedge of an anticipated transaction if the following two additional criteria are met:

- (1) the significant characteristics and expected terms of the anticipated transaction are identified, and

- (2) it is probable that the anticipated transaction will occur.

To satisfy the requirement that it is probable that an anticipated transaction will occur, a high level of assurance is necessary for the related futures contract to qualify as a hedge. Probability should be supported by observable facts and circumstances. The likelihood that a transaction will take place can be supported by the frequency of similar past transactions, substantial commitment of resources to an activity, and the length of time to the anticipated transaction date. As indicated in FASB Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 86-34, the Statement No. 80 probability criterion is difficult to meet when the anticipated transactions are expected to take place over a relatively long period of time (e.g., more than one year). See Statement No. 80 for further discussion of probability.

Forward Contracts—Institutions should refer to FASB Statement No. 80 and the preceding guidance for futures contracts for guidance on accounting for domestic forward contracts. Foreign currency forward rate agreements and foreign currency forward contracts are generally accounted for under FASB Statement No. 52.

Interest Rate Swaps—The EITF has issued some guidance on accounting for interest rate swaps. For example, EITF Issue No. 84-7 applies to the early termination of swaps that hedge a financial instrument. Under this guidance, gain or loss from early termination should be deferred and amortized as a yield adjustment to the underlying financial instrument if the financial instrument is not marked to market. EITF Issue No. 84-36 indicates that if a company entering into a swap has an underlying debt obligation on its balance sheet, it may account for the swap like a hedge of that obligation and record interest expense using the revised rate. (FASB Statement No. 52 provides guidance on the use of hedge accounting for currency swaps.)

In practice, many interest rate swaps are accounted for in a manner consistent with the underlying asset or liability to which they are designated. For example, if an institution uses a swap to change a fixed interest rate asset to a variable rate asset (or vice versa), it would accrue the interest payable or receivable as an adjustment to interest income or expense. Accordingly, when an institution uses a swap to alter the interest rate characteristics of an underlying asset or liability, it does not recognize any market value gain or loss on the swap. Instead, it records

Glossary

interest income or expense using the revised interest rate, with any fees or other payments amortized as yield adjustments. Consistent with EITF Issues No. 84-7 and No. 84-36, the gain or loss on a terminated interest rate swap should be deferred and recognized over the life of the hedged item if this item is not marked to market. If the financial instrument is marked to market with gains and losses recognized in current earnings, the gain or loss on termination should also be recognized in income.

Branches and agencies are generally permitted to account for interest rate swaps as hedges in the Report of Assets and Liabilities of U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks when permitted in accordance with GAAP, provided the swap is linked with a specific asset or liability or pool of assets and liabilities. However, interest rate swaps containing leverage, or not meeting the general guidance for hedge accounting (as stated above in these instructions) should be marked to market.

Purchased Options—Virtually no authoritative literature has been issued for the accounting for purchased options. In the absence of specific guidance, some institutions have adopted some aspects of an AICPA Issues Paper released in 1986. However, this paper is not authoritative. Accordingly, accounting practice for purchased options has developed primarily by analogy to FASB Statements No. 80 and No. 52 and where addressed, by the AICPA's Audit and Accounting Guide for Banks and Savings Institutions.

For hedges of foreign currency risk involving purchased options, EITF Issue No. 90-17, "Hedging with Purchased Options," provides limited guidance. Under this guidance, when an option has little or no intrinsic value³ and it hedges an anticipated transaction that is probable, an institution may use hedge accounting for the gains or losses on the option, if the following criteria are met:

- (1) The item to be hedged exposes the hedging enterprise to foreign currency risk.

3. The market value of an option includes an intrinsic value component and a time value component. The intrinsic value of a call option, for example, is the excess, if any, of the market price of the underlying item over the exercise price of the option. Thus, an option may have no intrinsic value. The time value of a call option is the difference between the total premium for an option and the option's intrinsic value. The time value component is affected by several factors, including the probability that the price of the underlying item will move above the exercise price during the exercise period.

- (2) The purchased option is designated as a hedge and reduces the enterprise's exposure to risk.
- (3) The significant characteristics and expected terms of the anticipated transaction are identified.
- (4) It is probable that the anticipated transaction will occur.

Purchased options that hedge assets and liabilities marked to market through income should also be marked to market through income. In practice, for purchased options that hedge assets and liabilities carried at cost (or lower of cost or market), institutions recognize market value gain or loss in the appropriate period to match the timing of recognition of income or expense of the hedged item. The premium paid is typically amortized over the life of the option.

Institutions typically account for purchased interest rate caps, floors, collars, and similar option-based instruments used for hedging purposes like interest rate swaps. Accordingly, in practice, interest payable or receivable on such instruments is accrued as an adjustment to interest income or expense on the assets or liabilities being hedged and the market value gain or loss on the option-based instrument is not recognized in income.

As with an interest rate swap, to qualify for hedge accounting, a purchased option, interest rate cap, floor, collar, or similar instrument must be designated as a hedge and linked with a specific asset or liability, or pool of assets or liabilities. Again, hedging treatment depends on the specific facts and circumstances. In the absence of sufficient evidence that a hedge is being undertaken, the instrument should be marked to market.

Written Options—Written options do not qualify as hedges for accounting purposes. Such options should be marked to market through current earnings. An accumulated loss position should be reported as a liability in Schedule RAL, item 4.f, "Other liabilities to nonrelated parties," or item 4.e, "Trading liabilities," as appropriate.

Discounts: See "premiums and discounts."

Domicile: Domicile is used to determine the foreign (non-U.S. addressee) or domestic (U.S. addressee) status of a customer of the reporting branch or agency, for purposes of this report. Domicile is determined by the principal residence address of an individual or the principal business address of a corporation, partnership, or sole

Glossary

proprietorship. If other addresses are used for correspondence or other purposes, only the principal address, insofar as it is known to the reporting institution, should be used in determining whether a customer should be regarded as a U.S. or non-U.S. addressee.

For purposes of defining customers of the reporting branch or agency, U.S. addressees include residents of the 50 states of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and U.S. territories and possessions. Non-U.S. addressees includes residents of any foreign country. The term non-U.S. addressee generally includes foreign-based subsidiaries of other U.S. banks.

For customer identification purposes, the IBFs of other U.S. depository institutions are U.S. addressees

Due Bills: A due bill is an obligation that results when a branch or agency sells an asset *and* receives payment, but does not deliver the security or other asset. A due bill can also result from a promise to deliver an asset in exchange for value received. In both cases, the receipt of the payment creates an obligation regardless of whether the due bill is issued in written form.

Outstanding due bill obligations shall be reported as borrowings in Schedule RAL, item 4.c, "Other borrowed money," by the issuing branch or agency. Conversely, when the reporting branch or agency is the holder of a due bill, the outstanding due bill obligation of the seller shall be reported as a loan to that party.

Edge and Agreement Corporation: An *Edge corporation* is a federally-chartered corporation organized under Section 25(a) of the Federal Reserve Act and subject to Federal Reserve Regulation K. Edge corporations are allowed to engage only in international banking or other financial transactions related to international business.

An *Agreement corporation* is a state-chartered corporation that has agreed to operate as if it were organized under Section 25 of the Federal Reserve Act and has agreed to be subject to Federal Reserve Regulation K. Agreement corporations are restricted, in general, to international banking operations. Banks must apply to the Federal Reserve for permission to acquire stock in an Agreement corporation.

Extinguishments of Liabilities: The accounting and reporting standards for extinguishments of liabilities occurring after December 31, 1996, are set forth in

FASB Statement No. 125, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*. Under Statement No. 125, a branch or agency should remove a previously recognized liability from its balance sheet if and only if the liability has been extinguished. A liability has been extinguished if either of the following conditions is met:

- (1) The branch or agency pays the creditor and is relieved of its obligation for the liability. Paying the creditor includes delivering cash, other financial assets, goods, or services or the branch's or agency's reacquiring its outstanding debt.
- (2) The branch or agency is legally released from being the primary obligor under the liability, either judicially or by the creditor.

Fails: When a branch or agency has sold an asset and, on settlement date, does not deliver the security or other asset *and* does not receive payment, a sales fail exists. When a branch or agency has purchased a security or other asset and, on settlement date, does not receive the asset *and* does not pay for it, a purchase fail exists. Fails do not affect the way securities are reported in this report.

Federal Funds Transactions For purposes of this report, federal funds transactions involve the reporting branch or agency's lending (federal funds sold) or borrowing (federal funds purchased) of *immediately available funds for one business day or under a continuing contract*, regardless of the nature of the contract or of the collateral, if any. However, due bills and borrowings from the Discount and Credit Department of a Federal Reserve Bank are excluded from federal funds.

Immediately available funds are funds that the purchasing institution can either use or dispose of on the same business day that the transaction giving rise to the receipt or disposal of the funds is executed.

The borrowing and lending of immediately available funds is *for one business day* if the funds borrowed on one business day are to be repaid or the transaction reversed on the next business day, that is, if immediately available funds borrowed today are to be repaid tomorrow (in tomorrow's immediately available funds). Such transactions include those made on a Friday to mature or be reversed the following Monday and those made on the last business day prior to a holiday (for either or both of

Glossary

the parties to the transaction) to mature or be reversed on the first business day following the holiday. Federal funds include *only* those exchanges of immediately available funds that are for one business day (or under a continuing contract).

A *continuing contract* is a contract or agreement that remains in effect for more than one business day but has no specified maturity and does not require advance notice of either party to terminate. Such contracts may also be known as rollovers or as open-ended agreements.

Federal funds may take the form of the following four types of transactions provided that the transactions meet the above criteria (i.e., immediately available funds for one business day or under a continuing contract):

- (1) Unsecured loans (federal funds sold) or borrowings (federal funds purchased). (In some market usage, the term “fed funds” or “pure fed funds” is confined to unsecured loans of immediately available balances.)
- (2) Purchases (sales) of securities under agreements to resell (repurchase) and similar transactions, regardless of the terminology used, where a feature of the transaction is the resale (repurchase) of identical or substantially similar securities. (Security resale and repurchase agreements of *more than one business day* maturity are *not* covered by the term “federal funds” but they are part of the total amount of security resale and repurchase agreements which are combined with federal funds in items 1.d and 4.b of Schedule RAL. The term “federal funds” and the term “security repurchase (resale) agreement” both include security repurchase (resale) agreements of one business day maturity or under a continuing contract and thus overlap to that extent.
- (3) Purchases (sales) of loans or other assets under agreements to resell (repurchase) that have one business day maturities (or are under continuing contracts) *and* are in immediately available funds.
- (4) Purchases (sales) of participations in pools of securities.

Any borrowing or lending of immediately available funds that matures in more than one business day, other than security repurchase or resale agreements, is to be treated as a borrowing or as a loan, *not* as federal funds.

Such transactions are sometimes referred to as “*term federal funds*.”

Federally-Sponsored Lending Agency: A federally-sponsored lending agency is an agency or corporation that has been chartered, authorized, or organized as a result of federal legislation for the purpose of providing credit services to a designated sector of the economy. These agencies include Banks for Cooperatives, Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, the Federal National Mortgage Association, and the Student Loan Marketing Association.

Foreign Banks: See “banks, U.S. and foreign.”

Foreign Currency Transactions: Foreign currency transactions are transactions occurring in the ordinary course of business (e.g., purchases, sales, borrowings, lendings, forward exchange contracts) denominated in currencies other than the branch or agency’s functional currency (as described below).

A *functional currency* is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an office operates. For the U.S. branches or agencies of foreign banks, the functional currency will be the U.S. dollar.

Foreign Governments and Official Institutions: Foreign governments and official institutions are central, state, provincial, and local governments in foreign countries and their ministries, departments, and agencies. These include treasuries, ministries of finance, central banks, development banks, exchange control offices, stabilization funds, diplomatic establishments, fiscal agents, and nationalized banks and other banking institutions that are owned by central governments and that have as an important part of their function activities similar to those of a treasury, central bank, exchange control office, or stabilization fund. For purposes of this report, other government-owned enterprises are *not* included.

Also included as foreign official institutions are international, regional, and treaty organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the Bank for International Settlements, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the United Nations.

Forward Contracts: See “derivative contracts.”

Glossary

Futures Contracts: See “derivative contracts.”

Hypothecated Deposit: A hypothecated deposit is the aggregation of periodic payments on an installment contract received by a reporting institution in a state in which, under law, such payments are not immediately used to reduce the unpaid balance of the installment note, but are accumulated until the sum of the payments equals the entire amount of principal and interest on the contract, at which time the loan is considered paid in full. For purposes of this report, hypothecated deposits are to be netted against the related loans.

Deposits which simply serve as collateral for loans are not considered hypothecated deposits for purposes of this report.

Internal-Use Computer Software: Guidance on the accounting and reporting for the costs of internal-use computer software is set forth in AICPA Statement of Position 98-1, *Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use*. A summary of this accounting guidance follows. For further information, see AICPA Statement of Position 98-1.

Internal-use computer software is software that meets both of the following characteristics:

- (1) The software is acquired, internally developed, or modified solely to meet the institution’s internal needs; and
- (2) During the software’s development or modification, no substantive plan exists or is being developed to market the software externally.

Statement of Position 98-1 identifies three stages of development for internal-use software: the preliminary project stage, the application development stage, and the post-implementation/operation stage. The processes that occur during the preliminary project stage of software development are the conceptual formulation of alternatives, the evaluation of the alternatives, the determination of the existence of needed technology, and the final selection of alternatives. The application development stage involves the design of the chosen path (including software configuration and software interfaces), coding, installation of software to hardware, and testing (including the parallel processing phase). Generally, training and application maintenance occur during the post-implementation/operation stage. Upgrades of and

enhancements to existing internal-use software, i.e., modifications to software that result in additional functionality, also go through the three aforementioned stages of development.

Computer software costs that are incurred in the preliminary project stage should be expensed as incurred (i.e., should not be capitalized).

Internal and external costs incurred to develop internal-use software during the application development stage should be capitalized. Capitalization of these costs should begin once (a) the preliminary project stage is completed *and* (b) management, with the relevant authority, implicitly or explicitly authorizes and commits to funding a computer software project and it is probable that the project will be completed and the software will be used to perform the function intended. Capitalization should cease no later than when a computer software project is substantially complete and ready for its intended use, i.e., after all substantial testing is completed. Capitalized internal-use computer software costs generally should be amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software.

Only the following application development stage costs should be capitalized:

- (1) External direct costs of materials and services consumed in developing or obtaining internal-use software;
- (2) Payroll and payroll-related costs for employees who are directly associated with and who devote time to the internal-use computer software project (to the extent of the time spent directly on the project); and
- (3) Interest costs incurred when developing internal-use software.

Costs to develop or obtain software that allows for access or conversion of old data by new systems also should be capitalized. Otherwise, data conversion costs should be expensed as incurred (i.e., should not be capitalized). General and administrative costs and overhead costs should not be capitalized as internal-use software costs.

During the post-implementation/operation stage, internal and external training costs and maintenance costs should be expensed as incurred (i.e., should not be capitalized).

Glossary

Impairment of capitalized internal-use computer software costs should be recognized and measured in accordance with FASB Statement No. 121, *Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of*.

The costs of internally developed computer software to be sold, leased, or otherwise marketed as a separate product or process should be reported in accordance with FASB Statement No. 86, *Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software to Be Sold, Leased, or Otherwise Marketed*. If, after the development of internal-use software is completed, an institution decides to market the software, proceeds received from the license of the software, net of direct incremental marketing costs, should be applied against the carrying amount of the software.

International Banking Facility (IBF): *General definition*—An International Banking Facility (IBF) is a set of asset and liability accounts, segregated on the books and records of the establishing entity, which reflect international transactions. An IBF is established in accordance with the terms of Federal Reserve Regulation D and after appropriate notification to the Federal Reserve. The establishing entity may be a U.S. depository institution, a U.S. office of an Edge or Agreement corporation, or a U.S. branch or agency of a foreign bank pursuant to Federal Reserve Regulations D and Q. An IBF is permitted to hold only certain assets and liabilities. In general, IBF accounts are limited, as specified in the paragraphs below, to non-U.S. residents of foreign countries, residents of Puerto Rico and U.S. territories and possessions, other IBFs, and U.S. and non-U.S. offices of the establishing entity.

Permissible IBF assets include extensions of credit to the following:

- (1) non-U.S. residents (including foreign branches of other U.S. banks);
- (2) other IBFs; and
- (3) U.S. and non-U.S. offices of the establishing entity.

Credit may be extended to non-U.S. *nonbank* residents only if the funds are used in their operations outside the United States. IBFs may extend credit in the form of a loan, deposit, placement, advance, security, or other similar asset.

Permissible IBF liabilities include (as specified in Federal Reserve Regulations D and Q) liabilities to non-U.S. nonbank residents only if such liabilities have a minimum maturity or notice period of at least two business days. IBF liabilities also may include overnight liabilities to:

- (1) non-U.S. offices of other depository institutions and of Edge or Agreement corporations;
- (2) non-U.S. offices of foreign banks;
- (3) foreign governments and official institutions;
- (4) other IBFs; and
- (5) the establishing entity.

IBF liabilities may be issued in the form of deposits, borrowings, placements, and other similar instruments. However, IBFs are prohibited from issuing negotiable certificates of deposit, bankers acceptances, or other negotiable or bearer instruments.

Treatment of transactions with IBFs of other depository institutions—Transactions between the reporting branch or agency and IBFs outside the scope of the reporting branch or agency's report are to be reported as transactions with depository institutions in the U.S., as appropriate. (Note, however, that only the reporting branch or agency's IBF is permitted to have transactions with other IBFs.)

Lease Accounting: A lease is an agreement that transfers the right to use land, buildings, or equipment for a specified period of time. This financing device is essentially an extension of credit evidenced by an obligation between a lessee and a lessor.

Standards for lease accounting are set forth in FASB Statement No. 13, *Accounting for Leases*, as amended and interpreted.

Accounting with branch or agency as lessee—Any lease entered into by a lessee branch or agency that meets certain criteria (defined in the following paragraph) shall be accounted for as a property acquisition financed with a debt obligation. The property shall be amortized according to the reporter's normal depreciation policy. In this report, the property is to be reported in Schedule RAL, item 1.h, and the liability for capitalized leases in Schedule RAL, item 4.c.

Glossary

If any one of the following criteria is met, a lease must be accounted for as a *capital lease*:

- (1) ownership of the property is transferred to the lessee at the end of the lease term, or
- (2) the lease contains a bargain purchase option, or
- (3) the lease term represents at least 75 percent of the estimated economic life of the leased property, or
- (4) the present value of the minimum lease payments at the beginning of the lease term is 90 percent or more of the fair value of the leased property to the lessor at the inception of the lease less any related investment tax credit retained by and expected to be realized by the lessor.

If none of the above criteria is met, the lease should be accounted for as an *operating lease*. Rental payments should be charged to expense over the term of the operating lease as they become payable.

NOTE: If a lease involves land only, the lease must be capitalized if either of the first two criteria above is met. Where a lease that involves land *and* building meets either of these two criteria, the land and building must be separately capitalized by the lessee. The accounting for a lease involving land and building that meets neither of the first two criteria should conform to the standards prescribed by FASB Statement No. 13.

Accounting for sales with leasebacks—Sale-leaseback transactions involve the sale of property by the owner and a lease of the property back to the seller. If a branch or agency sells premises or fixed assets and leases back the property, the lease shall be treated as a capital lease if it meets any one of the four criteria above for capitalization. Otherwise, the lease shall be accounted for as an operating lease.

As a general rule, the branch or agency shall defer any gain resulting from the sale. The unamortized deferred gain is to be reported in Schedule RAL, item 4.f, "Other liabilities to nonrelated parties." For further information, see FASB Statement No. 28, *Accounting for Sales with Leasebacks*.

Accounting with branch or agency as lessor—Unless a long-term creditor is also involved in the transaction, a lease entered into by a lessor branch or agency that meets one of the four criteria above for a capital lease plus two additional criteria (as defined below) shall be treated as a

direct financing lease. The unearned income (minimum lease payments plus estimated residual value plus initial direct costs less the cost of the leased property) shall be amortized to income over the lease term in a manner which produces a constant rate of return on the net investment.

The following two additional criteria must be met for a lease to be classified as a direct financing lease:

- (1) Collectability of the minimum lease payments is reasonably predictable.
- (2) No important uncertainties surround the amount of unreimbursable costs yet to be incurred by the lessor under the lease.

When a lessor branch or agency enters into a lease that has all the characteristics of a direct financing lease but where a long-term creditor provides nonrecourse financing to the lessor, the transaction shall be accounted for as a *leveraged lease*. The lessor's net investment in a leveraged lease shall be recorded in a manner similar to that for a direct financing lease but net of the principal and interest on the nonrecourse debt.

If a lease is neither a direct financing lease nor a leveraged lease, the lessor branch or agency shall account for it as an *operating lease*. The leased property shall be reported in Schedule RAL, item 1.h, "Other assets including claims on nonrelated parties," and depreciated in accordance with the branch or agency's normal policy.

Letter of Credit: A letter of credit is a document issued by a bank, including a branch or agency, on behalf of its customer (the account party) authorizing a third party (the beneficiary), or in special cases the account party, to draw drafts on the bank or branch or agency up to a stipulated amount and with specified terms and conditions. The letter of credit is a conditional commitment (except when prepaid by the account party) on the part of the bank or branch or agency to provide payment on drafts drawn in accordance with the terms of the document.

As a matter of sound practice, letters of credit should:

- (1) be conspicuously labeled as a letter of credit;
- (2) contain a specified expiration date or be for a definite term;
- (3) be limited in amount;

Glossary

- (4) call upon the issuing branch or agency to pay only upon the presentation of a draft or other documents as specified in the letter of credit and not require the issuing branch or agency to make determinations of fact or law at issue between the account party and the beneficiary; and
- (5) be issued only subject to an agreement between the account party and the issuing branch or agency which establishes the unqualified obligation of the account party to reimburse the issuing branch or agency for all payments made under the letter of credit.

There are four basic types of letters of credit:

- (1) commercial letters of credit,
- (2) letters of credit sold for cash,
- (3) travelers' letters of credit, and
- (4) standby letters of credit,

each of which is discussed separately below.

A *commercial letter of credit* is issued specifically to facilitate trade or commerce. Under the terms of a commercial letter of credit, as a general rule, drafts will be drawn when the underlying transaction is consummated as intended.

A *letter of credit sold for cash* is a letter of credit for which the branch or agency has received funds from the account party at the time of issuance. This type of letter of credit is not to be reported as an outstanding letter of credit but as a demand deposit. These letters are considered to have been sold for cash even though the branch or agency may have advanced funds to the account party for the purchase of such letters of credit on a secured or unsecured basis.

A *travelers' letter of credit* is issued to facilitate travel. This letter of credit is addressed by the branch or agency to its correspondents authorizing the correspondents to honor drafts drawn by the person named in the letter of credit in accordance with specified terms. These letters are generally sold for cash.

A *standby letter of credit* is a letter of credit or similar arrangement that:

- (1) represents an obligation on the part of the issuing branch or agency to a designated third party (the

beneficiary) contingent upon the failure of the issuing branch or agency's customer (the account party) to perform under the terms of the underlying contract with the beneficiary, or

- (2) obligates the branch or agency to guarantee or stand as surety for the benefit of a third party to the extent permitted by law or regulation.

The underlying contract may entail either financial or nonfinancial undertakings of the account party with the beneficiary. The underlying contract may involve such things as the customer's payment of commercial paper, delivery of merchandise, completion of a construction contract, release of maritime liens, or repayment of the account party's obligations to the beneficiary. Under the terms of a standby letter, as a general rule, drafts will be drawn only when the underlying event fails to occur as intended.

Loan: For purposes of this report, a loan is generally an extension of credit resulting from direct negotiations between a lender and a borrower. The reporting branch or agency may originate a loan by directly negotiating with a borrower or it may purchase a loan or a portion of a loan originated by another lender that directly negotiated with a borrower. The reporting branch or agency may also sell a loan or a portion of a loan, regardless of the method by which it acquired the loan.

Loans may take the form of promissory notes, acknowledgments of advance, due bills, invoices, overdrafts, acceptances, and similar written or oral obligations. Among the extensions of credit reportable as loans in Schedule C are:

- (1) acceptances of other banks purchased in the open market, not held for trading;
- (2) acceptances executed by or for the account of the reporting *branch or agency* and subsequently acquired by it through purchase or discount;
- (3) customers' liability to the reporting branch or agency on drafts paid under letters of credit for which the branch or agency has not been reimbursed;
- (4) "advances" and commodity or bill-of-lading drafts payable upon arrival of goods against which drawn, for which the reporting branch or agency has given deposit credit to customers;

Glossary

- (5) paper pledged by the branch or agency whether for collateral to secure bills payable (e.g., margin collateral to secure bills rediscounted) or for any other purpose;
- (6) sales of so-called “term federal funds” (i.e., sales of immediately available funds with a maturity of more than one business day), other than those involving security resale agreements;
- (7) loans arising out of the purchase of assets (other than securities):
 - (a) under resale agreements; or
 - (b) under a branch or agency’s endorsement or guarantee; and
- (8) participations (acquired or held) in a single loan or in a pool of loans or receivables (see discussion in the Glossary entry for “transfers of financial assets”).

See also “loans secured by real estate,” “overdraft,” and “transfers of financial assets.”

Loans Secured by Real Estate: For purposes of this report, loans secured by real estate are loans predicated upon a security interest in real property. A loan predicated upon a security interest in real property is a loan secured wholly or substantially by a lien on real property for which the lien is central to the extension of the credit—that is, the borrower would not have been extended credit in the same amount or on terms as favorable without the lien on real property. All loans satisfying the criteria above are to be reported as loans secured by real estate (Schedule C, item 1), regardless of whether secured by first or junior liens, regardless of the department within the branch or agency that made the loans, regardless of how the loans are categorized in the branch or agency’s records, and regardless of the purpose of the financing. Only in transactions where a lien on real property has been taken as collateral solely through an abundance of caution and where the terms as a consequence have not been made more favorable than they would have been in the absence of the lien, would the loans *not* be considered to be secured by real estate and *not* be classifiable as loans secured by real estate in this report.

Market Value of Securities: The market value of securities should be determined, to the extent possible, by timely reference to the best available source of current

market quotations or other data on relative current values. For example, securities traded on national, regional, or foreign exchanges or in organized over-the-counter markets should be valued at the most recently available quotation in the most active market. Rated securities for which no organized market exists should be valued on the basis of yield curve estimate. Quotations from brokers or others making markets in securities that are neither widely nor actively traded are acceptable if prudently used. Unrated debt securities for which no reliable market price data are available may be valued at cost adjusted for amortization of premium or accretion of discount unless credit problems of the obligor or upward movements in the level of interest rates warrant a lower estimate of current value. Securities that are not marketable such as equity securities in closely held businesses should be valued at book or par value, as appropriate.

Money Market Deposit Account (MMDA): See “deposits.”

NOW Account: See “deposits.”

Nonaccrual of Interest: Branches or agencies shall *not* accrue interest or discount on (1) any asset which is maintained on a cash basis because of deterioration in the financial condition of the borrower, (2) any asset for which payment in full of interest or principal is not expected, or (3) any asset upon which principal or interest has been in default for a period of 90 days or more unless it is *both* well secured *and* in the process of collection. A nonaccrual asset may be restored to an accrual status when none of its principal and interest is due and unpaid or when it otherwise becomes well secured and in the process of collection.

For purposes of applying the third test for the nonaccrual of interest listed above, the date on which an asset reaches nonaccrual status is determined by its contractual terms. If the principal or interest on an asset becomes due and unpaid for 90 days or more on a date that falls between report dates, the asset should be placed in nonaccrual status as of the date it becomes 90 days past due and it should remain in nonaccrual status until it meets the criteria for restoration to accrual status described above.

An asset is “well secured” if it is secured (1) by collateral in the form of liens on or pledges of real or personal property, including securities, that have a realizable value

Glossary

sufficient to discharge the debt (including accrued interest) in full, or (2) by the guarantee of a financially responsible party. A debt is “in the process of collection” if collection of the debt is proceeding in due course either through legal action, including judgment enforcement procedures, or, in appropriate circumstances, through collection efforts not involving legal action which are reasonably expected to result in repayment of the debt or in its restoration to a current status in the near future.

Consumer loans and loans secured by 1-to-4 family residential properties on which principal and interest is due and unpaid for 90 days or more are not required to be placed in nonaccrual status. Nevertheless, such loans should be subject to other alternative methods of evaluation to assure that the branch or agency’s income is not materially overstated.

Any state statute, regulation, or rule that imposes more stringent standards for nonaccrual of interest takes precedence over this instruction.

The reversal of previously accrued but uncollected interest applicable to any asset placed in nonaccrual status and the treatment of subsequent payments as either principal or interest should be handled in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Acceptable accounting treatment includes a reversal of *all* previously accrued but uncollected interest applicable to assets placed in a nonaccrual status against appropriate income and balance sheet accounts.

For example, one acceptable method of accounting for such uncollected interest on a loan placed in nonaccrual status is (1) to reverse *all* of the unpaid interest by crediting the income earned, not collected, (2) to reverse the uncollected interest that has been accrued during the calendar year-to-date by debiting the appropriate interest and fee income account on the income statement, and (3) to reverse any uncollected interest that had been accrued during previous calendar years by debiting the “allowance for loan and lease losses” account on the balance sheet. The use of this method presumes that branch or agency management’s additions to the allowance through charges to the “provision for loan losses” on the income statement have been based on an evaluation of the collectability of the loan and lease portfolios.

Offsetting: Offsetting is the reporting of assets and liabilities on a net basis in Schedule RAL. Branches and

agencies are permitted to offset assets and liabilities recognized in the Report of Assets and Liabilities of U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks when a “right of setoff” exists. Under FASB Interpretation No. 39, *Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Contracts*, a right of setoff exists when *all* of the following conditions are met:

- (1) Each of two parties owes the other determinable amounts. Thus, only bilateral netting is permitted.
- (2) The reporting party has the right to set off the amount owed with the amount owed by the other party.
- (3) The reporting party intends to set off. This condition does not have to be met for fair value amounts recognized for conditional or exchange contracts that have been executed with the same counterparty under a master netting arrangement.
- (4) The right of setoff is enforceable at law. Legal constraints should be considered to determine whether the right of setoff is enforceable. Accordingly, the right of setoff should be upheld in bankruptcy (or receivership). Offsetting is appropriate only if the available evidence, both positive and negative, indicates that there is reasonable assurance that the right of setoff would be upheld in bankruptcy (or receivership).

According to Interpretation No. 39, for forward, interest rate swap, currency swap, option, and other conditional and exchange contracts, a master netting arrangement exists if the reporting branch or agency has multiple contracts, whether for the same type of conditional or exchange contract or for different types of contracts, with a single counterparty that are subject to a contractual agreement that provides for the net settlement of all contracts through a single payment in a single currency in the event of default or termination of any one contract.

Offsetting the assets and liabilities recognized for conditional or exchange contracts outstanding with a single counterparty results in the net position between the two counterparties being reported as an asset or a liability in the Report of Assets and Liabilities of U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks. The reporting entity’s choice to offset or not to offset assets and liabilities recognized for conditional or exchange contracts must be applied consistently.

Glossary

Offsetting of assets and liabilities is also permitted by other accounting pronouncements identified in Interpretation No. 39. These pronouncements apply to such items as leveraged leases, pension plan and other postretirement benefit plan assets and liabilities, and deferred tax assets and liabilities. In addition, FASB Interpretation No. 41, *Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements*, describes the circumstances in which amounts recognized as payables under repurchase agreements may be offset against amounts recognized as receivables under reverse repurchase agreements and reported as a net amount in the balance sheet. The reporting entity's choice to offset or not to offset payables and receivables under Interpretation No. 41 must be applied consistently.

See also "reciprocal balances."

One-Day Transaction: See "federal funds transactions."

Option: See "derivative contracts."

Other Depository Institutions in the U.S.: See "depository institutions in the U.S."

Overdraft: An overdraft can be either planned or unplanned. An unplanned overdraft occurs when a depository institution honors a check or draft drawn against a deposit account when insufficient funds are on deposit and there is no advance contractual agreement to honor the check or draft. When a contractual agreement has been made in advance to allow such credit extensions, overdrafts are referred to as planned or pre-arranged. Any overdraft, whether planned or unplanned, is an extension of credit and is to be treated and reported as a "loan" rather than being treated as a negative deposit balance.

Planned overdrafts are to be classified in Schedule C by type of loan according to the nature of the overdrawn depositor. For example, a planned overdraft by a commercial customer is to be classified as a "commercial and industrial loan."

Unplanned overdrafts in depositors' accounts are to be classified in Schedule C as "All other loans," *unless* the depositor is a depository institution, in which case it would be reported in Schedule C as "Loans to depository institutions." In addition, an unplanned overdraft in the

deposit account of a foreign government or official institution would *not* be reported in "All other loans," but would be reported in "Loans to foreign governments and official institutions."

The reporting branch or agency's overdrafts on deposit accounts it holds with other banks (i.e., its "due from" accounts) are to be reported as borrowings in Schedule RAL, item 4.c.

For purposes of treatment of overdrafts, separate transaction accounts of a single depositor that are established under a bona fide cash management arrangement are regarded as a single account rather than multiple or separate accounts. In such a situation, an overdraft in one of the accounts of a single customer is netted against the related transaction accounts of the customer and an extension of credit is regarded as arising *only* if, and to the extent, the combined accounts of the customer are overdrawn.

Participations: See "transfers of financial assets."

Participations in Acceptances: See "bankers acceptances."

Pass-through Reserve Balances: Under the Monetary Control Act of 1980, and as reflected in Federal Reserve Regulation D, depository institutions that are members of the Federal Reserve System must maintain their required reserves (in excess of vault cash) directly with a Federal Reserve Bank. However, *nonmember* depository institutions may maintain their required reserves (in excess of vault cash) in one of two ways: either (1) directly with a Federal Reserve Bank or (2) indirectly in an account with another institution (referred to here as a "correspondent"), which, in turn, is required to pass the reserves through to a Federal Reserve Bank. This second type of account is called a "pass-through account," and a depository institution passing its reserves to the Federal Reserve through a correspondent is referred to here as a "respondent."

This pass-through reserve relationship is legally and for supervisory purposes considered to constitute an asset/debt relationship between the respondent and the correspondent, and an asset/debt relationship between the correspondent and the Federal Reserve. The required reporting of the "pass-through reserve balances" reflects this structure of asset/debt relationship.

Glossary

In the balance sheet of the respondent branch or agency, the pass-through reserve balances are to be treated as a claim on the correspondent (not as a claim on the Federal Reserve) and, as such, are to be reflected in the balance sheet of this report, Schedule RAL, item 1.a, (“Cash and balances due from depository institutions”). (The footings for the respondent are not affected by this required classification of the claim.) For the respondent branch or agency, the pass-through reserve balances would also be reflected in Schedule A, item 3, “Balances due from depository institutions in the U.S.”

*In the balance sheet of the correspondent branch or agency, the pass-through reserve balances are to be treated as *balances due to respondents* and, to the extent that the balances have actually been passed through to the Federal Reserve, as *balances due from the Federal Reserve*. The balances due to respondents are to be reflected in Schedule RAL, item 4.a, “Total deposits and credit balances,” and in Schedule E, Deposit Liabilities and Credit Balances, item 7. The balances due from the Federal Reserve are to be reflected in Schedule RAL, item 1.a, and in Schedule A, item 5. (Under this required treatment, the footings for the correspondent are higher, by the amount of reserves actually passed through to the Federal Reserve, than they would be under treatment as an agent relationship.)*

Since the respondent will not know from its own books the amount that the correspondent has actually passed through to the Federal Reserve for the respondent’s account, the respondent must obtain a statement of this amount from its correspondent.

Placements: The reporting institution may on occasion transfer (place) funds to a bank or other institution. Reporting of such placements in this report depends on the characteristics of the underlying instrument to the transaction. As a result, the transaction might be reported in “Cash and balances due from depository institutions” (if the transaction is a deposit); “Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell” (if the transaction meets the federal funds criteria of one day, or continuing contracts, maturity in immediately available funds); or “Loans, net of unearned income” (if the transaction is a loan).

Pools of Securities, Participations in: See “repurchase/resale agreements.”

Preauthorized Transfer Account: See “deposits”

Premiums and Discounts: A *premium* arises when a bank (including a branch or agency) purchases a security, loan, or other asset at a price in excess of its par or face value, typically because the current level of interest rates for such assets is less than its contract or stated rate of interest. The difference between the purchase price and par or face value represents the premium which *all* banks are required to amortize.

A *discount* arises when a bank (including a branch or agency) purchases a security, loan, or other asset at a price below its par or face value, typically because the current level of interest rates for such assets is greater than its contract or stated rate of interest. A discount is also present on instruments which do not have a stated rate of interest such as U.S. Treasury bills and commercial paper. The difference between par or face value and the purchase price represents the discount which *all* banks are required to accrete.

Premiums and discounts are accounted for as adjustments to the yield on an asset over the life of the asset. A premium must be amortized and a discount must be accreted from date of purchase to maturity, *not* to call or put date. The preferable method for amortizing premiums and accreting discounts involves the use of the interest method for accruing income on the asset. The objective of the interest method is to produce a constant yield or rate of return on the carrying value of the asset (par or face value plus unamortized premium or less unaccreted discount) at the beginning of each amortization period over the asset’s remaining life. The difference between the periodic interest income that is accrued on the asset and interest at the stated rate is the periodic amortization or accretion. However, a straight-line method of amortization or accretion is acceptable if the results are not materially different from the interest method.

A premium or discount may also arise when the reporting branch or agency, acting either as a lender or a borrower, is involved in an exchange of a note for assets other than cash and the interest rate is either below the market rate or not stated, or the face amount of the note is materially different from the fair value of the noncash assets exchanged. The noncash assets and the related note shall be recorded at either the fair value of the

Glossary

noncash assets or the market value of the note, whichever is more clearly determinable.

Put Option: See “derivative contracts.”

Real Estate, Loans Secured By: See “loans secured by real estate.”

Reciprocal Balances: Reciprocal balances arise when two depository institutions maintain deposit accounts with each other; that is, when a reporting branch or agency has both a *due to* and a *due from* balance with another depository institution.

For purposes of Schedule RAL, reciprocal balances between the reporting branch or agency and other depository institutions (including U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks) may be reported on a net basis when a right of setoff exists. See the Glossary entry for “offsetting” for the conditions that must be met for a right of setoff to exist.

Related Institutions: For purposes of this report, “related institutions” of a reporting U.S. branch or agency of a foreign bank include the following depository institutions and their majority-owned subsidiaries, whether they are located in the U.S., in Puerto Rico or U.S. territories and possessions, or elsewhere outside of the U.S.:

- (1) Head office of the foreign bank and its other branches and agencies, hereafter referred to as the foreign bank parent.
- (2) Holding company of the foreign bank parent, hereafter referred to as the parent bank holding company.
- (3) Other depository institutions (including their branches and agencies and IBFs) majority-owned by (1) or (2) above, or by their majority-owned subsidiaries.
- (4) Edge and Agreement corporations (including their branches, agencies, IBFs, and majority-owned subsidiaries) majority-owned by (1), (2), or (3) above, or (6) below.
- (5) New York State (Article XII) investment companies (including branches of such companies) majority-owned by (1), (2), (3), or (4), above.

- (6) Any other majority-owned subsidiaries (depository or nondepository) of (1), (2), (3), and (4).

The following definitions concern “related institutions:”

- (1) *Foreign bank parent:* any company (a) that has a branch or agency required to submit this report; (b) that is organized under the laws of a foreign country, a territory or possession of the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, or the Virgin Islands; and (c) that engages in the business of banking.
- (2) *Parent bank holding company:* any company that owns more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting common stock of the foreign bank parent as defined in (1) above.
- (3) *Nondepository subsidiary* a majority-owned subsidiary that does not engage in the business of banking.
- (4) *New York State (Article XII) investment company:* any company that is subject to Article XII of the New York State banking law.

Repurchase/Resale Agreements: A repurchase agreement is a transaction involving the “sale” of financial assets by one party to another, subject to an agreement by the “seller” to repurchase the assets at a specified date or in specified circumstances. A resale agreement (also known as a reverse repurchase agreement) is a transaction involving the “purchase” of financial assets by one party from another, subject to an agreement by the “purchaser” to resell the assets at a specified date or in specified circumstances.

As stated in the AICPA’s Audit and Accounting Guide for Banks and Savings Institutions, dollar repurchase agreements (also called dollar rolls) are agreements to sell and repurchase similar but not identical securities. The dollar roll market consists primarily of agreements that involve mortgage-backed securities (MBS). Dollar rolls differ from regular repurchase agreements in that the securities sold and repurchased, which are usually of the same issuer, are represented by different certificates, are collateralized by different but similar mortgage pools (for example, single-family residential mortgages), and generally have different principal amounts.

General rule—Consistent with FASB Statement No. 125, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*, repurchase

Glossary

and resale agreements involving financial assets (e.g. securities and loans), including dollar repurchase agreements, are either reported as (a) secured borrowings and loans or (b) sales and forward repurchase commitments based on whether the transferring (“selling”) institution maintains control over the transferred assets. (See the Glossary entry for “transfers of financial assets” for further discussion of control criteria).

If a repurchase agreement both entitles and obligates the “selling” institution to repurchase or redeem the transferred assets from the transferee (“purchaser”) before their maturity, the “selling” institution should report the transaction as a secured borrowing if and only if the following conditions have been met:

- (1) The assets to be repurchased or redeemed are the same or “substantially the same” as those transferred, as defined by FASB Statement No. 125.
- (2) The “selling” institution has the ability to repurchase or redeem the transferred assets on substantially the agreed terms, even in the event of default by the transferee (“purchaser”). This ability is presumed to exist if the “selling” institution has obtained cash or other collateral sufficient to fund substantially all of the cost of purchasing replacement assets from others.
- (3) The agreement is to repurchase or redeem the transferred assets before maturity, at a fixed or determinable price.
- (4) The agreement is entered into concurrently with the transfer.

Participations in pools of securities are to be reported in the same manner as security repurchase/resale transactions.

Repurchase agreements reported as secured borrowings—If a repurchase agreement qualifies as a secured borrowing, the “selling” institution should report the transaction as indicated below based on whether the agreement involves a security or some other financial asset.

- (1) Securities “sold” under agreements to repurchase are reported in Schedule RAL, item 4.b, “Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase.”

- (2) Financial assets (other than securities) “sold” under agreements to repurchase are reported as follows:

- (a) If the repurchase agreement matures in one business day (or is under a continuing contract) and is in immediately available funds, it should be reported in Schedule RAL, item 4.b, “Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase.”
- (b) If the repurchase agreement matures in more than one business day or is not in immediately available funds, it should be reported in Schedule RAL, item 4.c, “Other borrowed money.”

In addition, the “selling” institution may need to record further entries depending on the terms of the agreement. If the “selling” institution does not have the right and ability to redeem the transferred securities or other financial assets on short notice (e.g., by substituting other collateral for the assets) and the “purchaser” has the right to sell or repledge the assets, the “selling” institution should recategorize the transferred financial assets as “assets receivable” and report them in Schedule RAL, item 1.h, “Other assets including claims on nonrelated parties.” Otherwise, the financial assets should continue to be reported in the same asset category as before the transfer (e.g., securities should continue to be reported in Schedule RAL, item 1.b, “U.S. Government Securities,” item 1.c, “Other bonds, notes, debentures, and corporate stock,” or item 1.f, “Trading assets,” as appropriate).

Resale agreements reported as secured borrowings—Similarly, if a resale agreement qualifies as a secured borrowing, the “purchasing” institution should report the transaction as indicated below based on whether the agreement involves a security or some other financial asset.

- (1) Securities “purchased” under agreements to resell are reported in Schedule RAL, item 1.d, “Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell.”
- (2) Financial assets (other than securities) “purchased” under agreements to resell are reported as follows:
 - (a) If the resale agreement matures in one business day (or is under a continuing contract) and is in immediately available funds, it should be reported in Schedule RAL, item 1.d, “Federal

Glossary

funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell.”

- (b) If the resale agreement matures in more than one business day or is not in immediately available funds, it should be reported in Schedule RAL, item 1.e, “Loans and leases, net of unearned income.”

In addition, the “purchasing” institution may need to record further entries depending on the terms of the agreement. If the “seller” does not have the right and ability to redeem the transferred securities or other financial assets on short notice (e.g., by substituting other collateral for the financial assets) and the “purchasing” institution has the right to sell or repledge the assets, the “purchasing” institution should report the transferred financial assets on Schedule RAL in the appropriate asset category (e.g., transferred securities should be reported in Schedule RAL, item 1.b, “U.S. Government Securities,” item 1.c, “Other bonds, notes, debentures, and corporate stock,” or item 1.f, “Trading assets,” as appropriate) and should record a liability to return the transferred financial assets in Schedule RAL, item 4.f, “Other liabilities to nonrelated parties.” Otherwise, the “purchasing” institution should not report the transferred financial assets (i.e., the financial assets “purchased” under the resale agreement) on Schedule RAL.

Repurchase/resale agreements reported as sales—If a repurchase agreement does not qualify as a secured borrowing under FASB Statement No. 125, the selling institution should account for the transaction as a sale of financial assets and a forward repurchase commitment. The selling institution should remove the transferred assets from Schedule RAL and record the proceeds from the sale of the transferred assets (including the forward repurchase commitment). Similarly, if a resale agreement does not qualify as a borrowing under FASB Statement No. 125, the purchasing institution should account for the transaction as a purchase of financial assets and a forward resale commitment. The purchasing institution should record the transferred assets on Schedule RAL, initially measure them at fair value, and record the payment for the purchased assets (including the forward resale commitment).

Reserve Balances, Pass-through: See “pass-through reserve balances.”

Securities Activities: Institutions should categorize each security as trading, available-for-sale, or held-to-maturity consistent with FASB Statement No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*, as amended. Management should periodically reassess its security categorization decisions to ensure that they remain appropriate.

Securities that are intended to be held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term should be classified as trading assets. Trading activity includes active and frequent buying and selling of securities for the purpose of generating profits on short-term fluctuations in price. Securities held for trading purposes must be reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses recognized in the institutions unremitted profit (loss) and reported in Schedule RAL, item 2, “Net due from related depository institutions,” or item 5, “Net due to related depository institutions.”

Held-to-maturity securities are debt securities that an institution has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Held-to-maturity securities are generally reported at amortized cost. Securities not categorized as trading or held-to-maturity must be reported as available-for-sale. An institution must report its available-for-sale securities at fair value on Schedule RAL and report any unrealized gains or losses from these securities as part of its unremitted profit (loss), which is reported in Schedule RAL, item 2, “Net due from related depository institutions,” or item 5, “Net due to related depository institutions.”

If a decline in fair value of a held-to-maturity or available-for-sale security is judged to be other than temporary, the cost basis of the individual security shall be written down to fair value as a new cost basis. For example, if it is probable that an institution will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of a debt security not impaired at acquisition, an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred.

The proper categorization of securities is important to ensure that trading gains and losses are promptly recognized in the institution’s earnings and trading activities can be properly evaluated for safety and soundness purposes. This will not occur when securities intended to be held for trading purposes are categorized as held-to-maturity or available-for-sale. The following practices are considered trading activities:

Glossary

- (1) **Gains Trading**—Gains trading is characterized by the purchase of a security and the subsequent sale of the same security at a profit after a short holding period, while securities acquired for this purpose that cannot be sold at a profit are typically retained in the available-for-sale or held-to-maturity portfolio. Gains trading may be intended to defer recognition of losses, as unrealized losses on available-for-sale and held-to-maturity debt securities generally are not reported in income until the security is sold.
 - (2) **When-Issued Securities Trading**—When-issued securities trading is the buying and selling of securities in the period between the announcement of an offering and the issuance and payment date of the securities. A purchaser of a “when-issued” security acquires the risks and rewards of owning a security and may sell the when-issued security at a profit before having to take delivery and pay for it. Because such transactions are intended to generate profits from short-term price movements, they should be categorized as trading.
 - (3) **Pair-offs**—Pair-offs are security purchase transactions that are closed-out or sold at, or prior to, settlement date. In a pair-off, an institution commits to purchase a security. Then, prior to the predetermined settlement date, the institution will pair-off the purchase with a sale of the same security. Pair-offs are settled net when one party to the transaction remits the difference between the purchase and sale price to the counterparty. Pair-offs may also involve the same sequence of events using swaps, options on swaps, forward commitments, options on forward commitments, or other off-balance sheet derivative contracts.
 - (4) **Extended Settlements**—In the U.S., regular-way settlement for federal government and federal agency securities (except mortgage-backed securities and derivative contracts) is one business day after the trade date. Regular-way settlement for corporate and municipal securities is three business days after the trade date. For mortgage-backed securities, it can be up to 60 days or more after the trade date. The use of extended settlements may be offered by securities dealers in order to facilitate speculation on the part of the purchaser, often in connection with pair-off transactions. Securities acquired through the use of a settlement period in excess of the regular-way settlement periods in order to facilitate speculation should be reported as trading assets.
 - (5) **Repositioning Repurchase Agreements**—A repositioning repurchase agreement is a funding technique offered by a dealer in an attempt to enable an institution to avoid recognition of a loss. Specifically, an institution that enters into a “when-issued” trade or a “pair-off” (which may include an extended settlement) that cannot be closed out at a profit on the payment or settlement date will be provided dealer financing in an effort to fund its speculative position until the security can be sold at a gain. The institution purchasing the security typically pays the dealer a small margin that approximates the actual loss in the security. The dealer then agrees to fund the purchase of the security, typically by buying it back from the purchaser under a resale agreement. Any securities acquired through a dealer financing technique such as a repositioning repurchase agreement that is used to fund the speculative purchase of securities should be reported as trading assets.
 - (6) **Short Sales** A short sale is the sale of a security that is not owned. The purpose of a short sale generally is to speculate on a fall in the price of the security. (For further information, *see* the Glossary entry for “short position.”)
- One other practice, referred to as “adjusted trading,” is not acceptable under any circumstances. Adjusted trading involves the sale of a security to a broker or dealer at a price above the prevailing market value and the contemporaneous purchase and booking of a different security, frequently a lower-rated or lower quality issue or one with a longer maturity, at a price above its market value. Thus, the dealer is reimbursed for losses on the purchase from the institution and ensured a profit. Such transactions inappropriately defer the recognition of losses on the security sold and establish an excessive cost basis for the newly acquired security. Consequently, such transactions are prohibited and may be in violation of 18 U.S.C. Sections 1001—False Statements or Entries and 1005—False Entries.
- Securities Borrowing/Lending Transactions:** Securities borrowing/lending transactions are typically initiated by broker-dealers and other financial institutions that

Glossary

need specific securities to cover a short sale or a customer's failure to deliver securities sold. A transferee ("borrower") of securities generally is required to provide "collateral" to the transferor ("lender") of securities, commonly cash but sometimes other securities or standby letters of credit, with a value slightly higher than that of the securities "borrowed."

Most securities borrowing/lending transactions do not qualify as sales under FASB Statement No. 125 because the agreement entitles and obligates the securities lender to repurchase or redeem the transferred assets before their maturity. (See the Glossary entry for "transfers of financial assets" for further discussion of sale criteria.) When such transactions do not qualify as sales, securities lenders and borrowers should account for the transactions as secured borrowings in which cash (or securities that the holder is permitted by contract or custom to sell or repledge) received as "collateral" by the securities lender is considered the amount borrowed and the securities "loaned" are considered pledged against the amount borrowed. Securities "loaned" in securities lending transactions that are accounted for as secured borrowings should be reported in this report like other pledged assets, as set forth in FASB Statement No. 125.

If the securities borrowing/lending transaction meets the criteria for a sale under FASB Statement No. 125, the lender of the securities should remove the securities from Schedule RAL and record the proceeds from the sale of the securities (including the forward repurchase commitment). The borrower of the securities should record the securities on Schedule RAL at fair value and record the payment for the purchased assets (including the forward resale commitment).

Securities, Participations in Pools of: See "repurchase/resale agreements."

Settlement Date Accounting: See "trade date and settlement date accounting."

Shell Branches: Shell branches are limited service branches that do not conduct transactions with residents, other than with other shell branches, in the country in which they are located. Transactions at shell branches are usually initiated and effected by their head office or by other related branches outside the country in which the shell branches are located, with records and supporting documents maintained at the initiating offices.

Examples of such locations are the Bahamas and the Cayman Islands.

Short Position: When a branch or agency sells an asset that it does *not* own, it has established a short position. If on the report date a branch or agency is in a short position, it shall report its liability to purchase the asset in Schedule RAL, item 4.e, "Trading liabilities." In this situation, the right to receive payment shall be reported in Schedule RAL, item 1.h, "Other assets (including other claims on nonrelated parties)." Short positions shall be reported gross. Short trading positions shall be revalued consistent with the method used by the reporting branch or agency for the valuation of its trading account assets.

Standby Contract: See "derivative contracts."

Standby Letter of Credit: See "letter of credit."

Suspense Accounts: Suspense accounts are temporary holding accounts in which items are carried until they can be identified and their disposition to the proper account can be made. Such accounts may also be known as interoffice or clearing accounts. The balances of suspense accounts as of the report date should not automatically be reported as other assets or other liabilities in Schedule RAL, item 1.h or 4.f. Rather, the items included in these accounts should be reviewed and material amounts should be reported in the appropriate accounts of this report.

Syndications: A syndication is a participation, usually involving shares in a single loan, in which several participants agree to enter into an extension of credit under a bona fide binding agreement that provides that, regardless of any event, each participant shall fund and be at risk only up to a specified percentage of the total extension of credit or up to a specified dollar amount. In a syndication, the participants agree to the terms of the participation prior to the execution of the final agreement and the contract is executed by the obligor and by *all* the participants, although there is usually a lead institution organizing or managing the credit. Large commercial and industrial loans, large loans to finance companies, and large foreign loans may be handled through such syndicated participations.

Glossary

Each participant in the syndicate, including the lead participant, records its own share of the participated loan and the total amount of the loan is not entered on the books of one institution to be shared through transfers of loans. This type of participation thus does not give rise in its initial operation and distribution to the type of transfer to which the general rule in the Glossary entry for “sales of assets” is addressed. However, any subsequent transfers of shares, or parts of shares, in the syndicated loan would be subject to that general rule for determining whether the transfer is to be treated as a sale of assets or as a borrowing.

Telephone Transfer Account: See “deposits.”

Term Federal Funds: See “federal funds transactions.”

Time Deposits: See “deposits.”

Trade Date and Settlement Date Accounting: For purposes of this report, the preferred method for reporting transactions in investment portfolio securities and trading account assets (including money market instruments) other than futures, forwards, and options (see the Glossary entry for “derivative contracts”) is on the basis of trade date accounting. However, if the reported amounts under settlement date accounting would not be materially different from those under trade date accounting, settlement date accounting is acceptable. Whichever method a branch or agency elects should be used consistently, unless the branch or agency has elected settlement date accounting and subsequently decides to change to the preferred trade date method.

Under *trade date accounting*, assets purchased shall be recorded in the appropriate asset category on the trade date and the branch or agency’s obligation to pay for those assets shall be reported in Schedule RAL, item 4.f. Conversely, when an asset is sold, it shall be removed on the trade date from the asset category in which it was recorded, and the proceeds receivable resulting from the sale shall be reported in Schedule RAL, item 1.h. Any gain or loss resulting from such transaction shall also be recognized on the trade date. On the settlement date, disbursement of the payment or receipt of the proceeds will eliminate the respective other liability or other asset entry resulting from the transaction.

Under *settlement date accounting*, assets purchased are not recorded until settlement date. On the trade date, no

entries are made. Upon receipt of the assets on the settlement date, the asset is reported in the proper asset category and payment is disbursed. The selling branch or agency, on the trade date, would make no entries. On settlement date, the selling branch or agency would reduce the appropriate asset category and reflect the receipt of the payment. Any gain or loss resulting from such transaction would be recognized on the settlement date.

Trading Account: Branches and agencies that (a) regularly underwrite or deal in securities, interest rate contracts, foreign exchange rate contracts, other off-balance sheet commodity and equity contracts, other financial instruments, and other assets for resale, (b) acquire or take positions in such items principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or otherwise with the intent to resell in order to profit from short-term price movements, or (c) acquire or take positions in such items as an accommodation to customers or for other trading purposes shall report such assets or positions as trading assets or liabilities.

All trading assets should be segregated from the other assets of a branch or agency and reported in Schedule RAL, item 1.f, “Trading assets.” The failure of a branch or agency to establish a separate account for assets that are used for trading purposes does not prevent such assets from being designated as trading for purposes of these reports. For further information, see the FFIEC Supervisory Policy Statement on Securities Activities and FASB Statement No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*.

All trading account assets should be reported at their fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in current income. When a security or other asset is acquired, a branch or agency should determine whether it intends to hold the asset for trading or for investment (e.g., for securities, available-for-sale or held-to-maturity). A branch or agency should not record a newly acquired asset in a suspense account and later determine whether it was acquired for trading or investment purposes. Regardless of how a branch or agency categorizes a newly acquired asset, management should document its decision.

All trading liabilities should be segregated from other transactions and reported in Schedule RAL, item 4.e, “Trading liabilities.” The trading liability account

Glossary

includes the fair value of off-balance sheet derivative contracts held for trading that are in loss positions and short sales of securities and other assets. Trading account liabilities should be reported at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in current income in a manner similar to trading account assets.

Given the nature of the trading account, transfers into or from the trading category should be rare. Transfers between a trading account and any other account of the branch or agency must be recorded at fair value at the time of the transfer. For a security transferred *from* the trading category, the unrealized holding gain or loss at the date of the transfer will already have been recognized in earnings and should not be reversed. For a security transferred *into* the trading category, the unrealized holding gain or loss at the date of the transfer should be recognized in earnings.

For purposes of these reports, short sales of securities or other assets are treated as trading transactions because such sales are entered into with the intent to profit from short-term price movements. Nonetheless, the obligation incurred in a short sale should *not* be netted against trading assets, but should be recorded as a liability in Schedule RAL, item 4.e, “Trading liabilities.” (See the Glossary entry for “short position.”)

Transaction Account: See “deposits.”

Transactions with Related Institutions: Transactions with *related* depository institutions (as defined in the Glossary entry for “related institutions”) are treated differently from transactions with *unrelated* depository institutions. Moreover, transactions with *related* depository institutions are treated differently from transactions with *related* nondepository institutions (i.e., transactions with related nondepository institutions are treated in the same manner as transactions with nonrelated depository or nondepository institutions) if certain criteria, which are explained below, are met. The following describes the treatment of each type of transaction:

- (1) *Transactions with nonrelated institutions*—Transactions with nonrelated institutions are to be reflected, as appropriate, in each item of Schedule RAL and supporting schedules other than (a) the items on net due from and due to *related* depository institutions (Schedule RAL, Asset item 2 and Liability item 5), and (b) Schedule M.

- (2) *Transactions with related depository institutions*—Transactions with related depository institutions (and with those related nondepository institutions that are consolidated in the Report of Condition of a related U.S. bank) are to be reflected *only* in the item for net due from and due to related depository institutions (Schedule RAL, Asset item 2 and Liability item 5) and in Schedule M.

- (3) *Transactions with related nondepository institutions*—Transactions with related nondepository institutions (other than those that are consolidated in the Report of Condition of a related U.S. bank) are to be reported similarly to the reporting of transactions with *nonrelated* institutions, i.e., they are to be reflected, as appropriate, in each item of Schedule RAL and the supporting schedules, other than (a) the items on net due from and due to *related* depository institutions (Schedule RAL, Asset item 2 and Liability item 5) and (b) Schedule M.

Transactions with majority-owned *depository* subsidiaries of related nondepository institutions *are to be treated* the same as transactions with related depository institutions and are reflected in the net due from and net due to related depository institutions items of Schedule RAL (and in Schedule M) as appropriate and not in the other items of Schedule RAL or in the other schedules.

Transfers of Financial Assets: The accounting and reporting standards for transfers of financial assets are set forth in FASB Statement No. 125, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*. These standards are based on consistent application of a financial components approach that focuses on control. Under the financial components approach, after the reporting branch or agency transfers financial assets, it recognizes the financial and servicing assets it controls and the liabilities it has incurred, removes financial assets from the balance sheet when control has been surrendered, and removes liabilities from the balance sheet when extinguished. A summary of these accounting and reporting standards follows. For further information, see FASB Statement No. 125 and the Glossary entry for “Extinguishments of Liabilities.”

Statement No. 125 generally applies to transfers of financial assets occurring after December 31, 1996. However, Statement No. 125 applies to repurchase agreement, dollar-roll, securities lending, and similar transactions

Glossary

occurring after December 31, 1997. In addition, the provisions of Statement No. 125 governing the accounting for collateral are effective for transactions occurring after December 31, 1997. Branches and agencies should apply Statement No. 125 prospectively after its effective dates, with earlier or retroactive application not permitted, except for the provisions of this accounting standard applicable to servicing contracts in existence before January 1, 1997, and financial assets subject to prepayment held on or acquired after January 1, 1997 (discussed below in this Glossary entry).

A *financial asset* is cash, evidence of an ownership interest in another entity, or a contract that conveys to the bank a contractual right either to receive cash or another financial instrument from another entity or to exchange other financial instruments on potentially favorable terms with another entity. Most of the assets on a financial statement of a branch or agency are financial assets, including balances due from depository institutions, securities, federal funds sold, securities purchased under agreements to resell, loans and lease financing receivables, and interest-only strips receivable.⁴ However, servicing assets are not financial assets. Financial assets also include financial futures contracts, forward contracts, interest rate swaps, interest rate caps, interest rate floors, and certain option contracts.

Determining Whether a Transfer Should be Accounted for as a Sale or a Secured Borrowing—A bank should account for a transfer of its financial assets (or a transfer of all or a portion of one of its financial assets) in which it surrenders control over those financial assets as a sale to the extent that it receives consideration other than beneficial interests in the transferred assets in exchange. According to FASB Statement No. 125, a transferring branch or agency has surrendered control over transferred assets, and therefore has sold the assets, if and only if all three of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The transferred assets have been isolated from the transferring branch or agency, i.e., put presumptively beyond the reach of the transferring branch or agency and its creditors, even in bankruptcy or other receivership.

4. Statement No. 125 defines an interest-only strip receivable as the contractual right to receive some or all of the interest due on a bond, mortgage loan, collateralized mortgage obligation, or other interest-bearing financial asset.

- (2) Either (a) each transferee (i.e., the entity that receives all or a portion of one or more financial assets from the transferring branch or agency) obtains the right, free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right, to pledge or exchange the transferred assets or (b) the transferee is a qualifying special-purpose entity and the holders of beneficial interests in that entity have the right, free of conditions that constrain the holders from taking advantage of that right, to pledge or exchange those interests.
- (3) The transferring branch or agency does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through (a) an agreement that both entitles and obligates it to repurchase or redeem the transferred assets before their maturity or (b) an agreement that entitles the transferring branch or agency to repurchase or redeem transferred assets that are not readily obtainable.

If a transfer of financial assets in exchange for cash or other consideration (other than beneficial interests in the transferred assets) does not satisfy the criteria for sale treatment, the transfer should be accounted for as a secured borrowing with pledge of collateral.

Accounting for a Transfer That Qualifies as a Sale—Upon the completion of a transfer of financial assets that satisfies all three of the conditions to be accounted for as a sale, the purchaser(s) must recognize on the balance sheet all assets obtained and any liabilities incurred and initially measure them at fair value. The aggregate fair value is presumed to be the price paid by the purchaser(s). As for the selling branch or agency, it must:

- (1) Remove all assets sold from the balance sheet while continuing to carry on its balance sheet any retained interest in the transferred assets, including, if applicable, servicing assets, retained undivided interests, and beneficial interests in assets transferred to a qualifying special-purpose entity in a securitization. The selling branch or agency must allocate the amount at which the transferred assets were carried on the balance sheet at the date of the transfer between the assets sold and the retained interests, if any, based on their relative fair values at that date.
- (2) Recognize on the balance sheet all cash, derivative financial instruments, and other assets obtained and all servicing liabilities and other liabilities incurred

Glossary

in consideration as proceeds of the sale. Derivatives include put or call options held or written (e.g., guarantee or recourse obligations), forward commitments (e.g., commitments to deliver additional receivables in some securitizations), and swaps (e.g., provisions that convert interest rates from fixed to variable).

- (3) Initially measure the assets obtained and liabilities incurred in a sale at fair value. However, if it is not practicable to estimate the fair value of an asset obtained, the selling branch or agency must record the asset at zero. If it is not practicable to estimate the fair value of a liability incurred, the selling bank must not recognize any gain on the sale. The liability should be recorded on the branch's or agency's financial statements at the greater of:
 - (a) The amount, if any, by which the fair values of the assets obtained in the sale less the fair values of the liabilities incurred in the sale exceeds the sum of the carrying values of the assets transferred, or
 - (b) The amount of loss that is probable of occurring in accordance with FASB Statement No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*, as interpreted by FASB Interpretation No. 14, *Reasonable Estimation of the Amount of a Loss*. Under that interpretation, when the reasonable estimate of the loss is a range and some amount within the range appears at the time to be a better estimate than any other amount within the range, that amount should be considered probable. When no amount within the range is a better estimate than any other amount, the minimum amount in the range should be considered probable.
- (4) Recognize in income any gain or loss on the sale.

Branches and agencies should refer to FASB Statement No. 125 for implementation guidance for accounting for transfers of partial interests, transfers of certain lease receivables, securities lending transactions, repurchase agreements including "dollar rolls," "wash sales," loan syndications, loan participations (discussed below), risk participations in bankers acceptances, factoring arrangements, and transfers of receivables with recourse. However, this accounting standard does not provide guidance on the accounting for most assets and liabilities recorded on the balance sheet following a transfer accounted for

as a sale. As a result, after their initial measurement or carrying amount allocation, these assets and liabilities should be accounted for in accordance with the existing generally accepted accounting principles applicable to them.

Loan Participations—Statement No. 125 applies to loan participations occurring after December 31, 1996, including transfers by the originating lender to a participating institution that take place after that date under loan participation agreements that originated before January 1, 1997. If the loan participation agreement gives a participating institution the right to pledge or exchange the participations and the other conditions for the surrender of control have been met, the originating lender should account for transfers to the participating institution as sales of financial assets.

An originating lender's right of first refusal on a bona fide offer to the participating institution from a third party, a requirement for a participating institution to obtain the originating lender's permission that shall not be unreasonably withheld, or a prohibition on the participating institution's sale of the participation to the originating lender's competitor is a limitation on the participating institution's rights, but is presumed not to constrain a participant from exercising its right to pledge or exchange the participation. However, if the participation agreement constrains the participating institution from pledging or exchanging its participation, the originating lender has not relinquished control over the loan and should account for the transfers as secured borrowings.

Financial Assets Subject to Prepayment—Financial assets such as interest-only strips receivable and certain loans, debt securities, other receivables, and retained interests in securitizations can be contractually prepaid or otherwise settled in such a way that the holder of the financial asset would not recover substantially all of its recorded investment. After their initial recording on the balance sheet, financial assets of this type must be subsequently measured at fair value like available-for-sale securities or trading securities. This reporting treatment applies to financial assets with this prepayment risk characteristic that are held on or acquired after January 1, 1997. As a result, interest-only strips receivable in the form of a security and other debt securities with this prepayment risk characteristic that are held on that date and categorized as held-to-maturity securities on the

Glossary

balance sheet must be recategorized as available-for-sale or trading, but this recategorization would not call into question a branch's or agency's intent to hold other debt securities to maturity.

Traveler's Letter of Credit: See "letter of credit."

U.S. Banks: See "banks, U.S. and foreign."

U.S. Territories and Possessions: United States territories and possessions include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. trust territories.

Valuation Allowance: In general, a valuation allowance is an account established for a specific asset or asset category or to recognize a specific liability, with the intent of absorbing some element of estimated loss. Such allowances are created by charges to expense accounts reported as part of an institution's net unremitted profits. Allowances established for an asset or asset category are netted from the asset reported on Schedule RAL.

U.S. branches and agencies are not required to maintain allowances for loan losses on an office level. The outstanding balance of a loan or lease should only be written down for regulatory reporting purposes when management has identified a specific loss amount. The amount of loans and leases to be reported on Schedules RAL and C is the outstanding balances less any specified loss amounts.

When-Issued Securities Transactions: Transactions involving securities described as "when-issued" or "when-as-and-if-issued" are, for purposes of this report, to be treated as conditional transactions in a security authorized for issuance but not yet actually issued. Purchases and sales of when-issued securities for which settlement date has not occurred as of the report date are

not to be reflected on Schedule RAL *until* settlement date. The par value of securities purchased or sold on a when-issued basis and for which settlement date has not occurred as of the report date are reportable on a gross basis in Schedule L, Off-Balance Sheet Items, and Schedule M, Part V, except that branches and agencies may net purchases and sales of the identical security with the same party. Branches and agencies should report commitments to purchase and sell when-issued securities as forward contracts in Schedule L, item 9.b, and Schedule M, Part V, item 9.b, unless the reporting branch or agency does not include these commitments as part of its disclosures about off-balance sheet derivatives for other financial reporting purposes. In that case, commitments to sell when-issued securities should be reported as "All other off-balance sheet contingent claims (assets)" in Schedule L, item 8, and Schedule M, Part V, item 8, and commitments to purchase when-issued securities should be reported as "All other off-balance sheet contingent liabilities" in Schedule L, item 7, and Schedule M, Part V, item 7, subject to the existing reporting thresholds for these two items.

Trading in when-issued securities normally begins when the U.S. Treasury or some other issuer of securities announces a forthcoming issue. (In some cases, trading may begin in anticipation of such an announcement and should also be reported as described herein.) Such transactions are contingent upon the actual issuance of the security. Since the exact price and terms of the security are unknown before the auction date, trading prior to that date is on a "yield" basis. On the auction date the exact terms and price of the security become known and when-issued trading continues until settlement date, when the securities are delivered and the issuer paid. On settlement date, the securities purchased by the branch or agency shall be reported in the appropriate securities category on Schedule RAL or as trading assets in Schedule RAL, item 1.f.

APPENDIX

List of the Address and Telephone Number for Each Federal Reserve Bank

<i>District</i>	<i>Address and Telephone Number</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Address and Telephone Number</i>
01 Boston	Statistical Section Research Department Federal Reserve Bank of Boston 600 Atlantic Avenue Boston, Massachusetts 02106 (617) 973-3860	07 Chicago	Research Department Statistics Division Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago P.O. Box 834 Chicago, Illinois 60690-0834 (312) 322-6080
02 New York	Reports Section Financial Reports Department Federal Reserve Bank of New York 33 Liberty Street New York, New York 10045 (212) 720-1621	08 St. Louis	Banking Supervision and Regulation Division Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis P.O. Box 442 St. Louis, Missouri 63166 (314) 444-8599
03 Philadelphia	Financial Statistics Department of Research Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia 10 Independence Mall Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106-1574 (215) 574-4144	09 Minneapolis	Accounting Statistical Reporting Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis 250 Marquette Avenue Minneapolis, Minnesota 55480 (612) 340-2045
04 Cleveland	Department of Data Services Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland P.O. Box 6387 Cleveland, Ohio 44101 (216) 579-2083	10 Kansas City	Support Services Bank Supervision and Structure Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City 925 Grand Avenue Kansas City, Missouri 64198 (816) 881-2000
05 Richmond	Statistics Division Research Department Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond P.O. Box 27622 Richmond, Virginia 23261 (804) 697-8000	11 Dallas	Supervision and Regulation Report Processing Division Station K, Suite 304 Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas Dallas, Texas 75222 (214) 922-6308
06 Atlanta	Statistical Reports Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta 104 Marietta Street, N.W. Atlanta, Georgia 30303-2713 (404) 521-8826	12 San Francisco	International Reports Section Statistics Department Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco 101 Market Street San Francisco, California 94105 (415) 974-3141